AUGUST 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,398—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
13 8	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 0	12 0	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 0	13 8		[illegible]	[illegible]
28 0	15 0		[illegible]	[illegible]
31 0	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitte	[illegible]	[illegible]
38 0	20 0		[illegible]	[illegible]

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. CLYDE	4	800	W. D. Mullie	4th Sept,
† ASSAM	3168	500	G. W. F. Browne.	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	.011	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—
29th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.

On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.

For freight, passage, &c. Apply to

A. SIMEON.
Agent.
27, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 22nd Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population, would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TART APPLES.

In 1 gall. tins, each Re. 1-4.
Best article in the Market.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAMS.
KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE TEMERAIRE LOCKED LIQUOR BOTTLE.

IT has long been felt that a single Bottle locked was a necessity, to be used as in the case Decanters, and passed about as circumstances require.

The Bottle is quite secure from molestation by Servants or others. It is substantial, useful, and pretty. It forms a suitable present at all times and seasons. Rs. 60.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS,

"a special shipment,"
BROWNS AND BLACKS,
"The latest Shapes."
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 15th August, 888.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

				Rs.
1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	250
2	,,	,,	Soundy	275
3	,,	,,	Collard and Collard	325
4	Semi-Grand	,,	Erard	360
5	Plain Square	,,	Maud	250
9	,,	,,	Doener	650
7	Semi-Grand	,,	Broadwood	400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water — 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade — Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water — Re. 1 Per doz.
Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

	Rs.		Rs.
"VERY SUPERIOR."	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	30
"PALE DRY."	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	33 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs. 15 to	18	0

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
RUST PREVENTATIVE,
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re. 1, per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest Extractors in Norway. His Factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an Oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. • • • • Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glencairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding.—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
CELEBRATED MEAT EXTRACTS.

Liebig's Liquid Extract of Meat	per phial,	Rs. 1, 2, and 3-8
Liebig's Extract of Beef	,,	,, 1-4 and 2-4
Liebig's Extract of Mutton	,,	,, 3-0
Extract of Chicken	,, jar	,, 1-12

CAUTION.—It is absolutely necessary to see that the above preparations bear the Company's name, as the most unprincipled imitations are abroad.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 235, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Superiority of our SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS over all others of the kind imported, has no doubt induced some firms in India to advertise "Schiedmayers" Pianos in such a way as to mislead the public. We would caution intending purchasers against buying any but those bearing the name thus:—

SCHIEDMAYER
PIANOFORTEFABRIK.
STUTTGART.
And our name as Sole Agents.

We are the only importers of this justly celebrated makers Pianos, awarded gold and silver medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition, and they should not be confounded with instruments bearing the name Schiedmayer and Sohne, the latter portion of which is often left out of advertisements, with the intention of leading purchasers to believe they are one and the same makers.

Our SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS are the only ones made with entire iron frame cast in one piece, and with Steinway system Dampers which do not *Jingle* after a little use; they have also two Pedals, and handsomely Paneled cases, with Nickel mountings.

ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOLE IMPORTER'S IN INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELAS — A choice Australian White Wine. Per dozen Rs. 20. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE — A choice Australian Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 20. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be repeated at the Town Hall,
on THURSDAY, the 30TH AUGUST, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats	„ 2.

Members' Season Tickets will be available for the Concert, and blue tickets, to be exchanged at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s for reserved tickets, have been issued to all members.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer PO, Captain S. Aufossa, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 28th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elp. Circle, Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT PARSEE or HINDU, who is thoroughly competent in both English and the Vernacular, to reside in Delhi, and to assist a European from Manchester in securing Indents for Cotton Goods, &c., and to travel through the Punjab with him.—Apply to "LESHIMBRO," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of ISAAC EZRA & Co., both here and at Shanghai, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

ABRAHAM EZRA.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1888.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Aug., 1888.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVER CRYSTAL GLASS, KEYLESS, four Holes, Jewelled, Capped, Enamel Dial, named and seconds, by JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.

Price, Rupees 85, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF FARES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, Season Tickets will be issued at the following revised rates between Stations Colaba to Virar inclusive :—

(1.) Monthly tickets.........At approximately the same rates as at present.
(2.) Quarterly tickets......At 2½ times the charge for monthly tickets.
(3.) Half-yearly tickets ..At double the charge for quarterly tickets less 5 per cent.

2. Tables showing the revised fares will be exhibited at Stations for information of the public.

I. O'CALLAGHAN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 10th October, 1888, for the supply to this Company on and after the 15th October, 1888, of 1,300 Tons of Teak Timber to the following specifications :—

To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon Teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian, first class, without holes, shakes, wens on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes, and free from sap.

1,000 tons to be in logs at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long, and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log. The other 300 tons to be in logs 19 feet long and measuring 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log.

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the tender will not be received.

All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "B. Bt and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (100) one hundred per share, has been declared, for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd. September, 1888, to all Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 28th August, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH RUNCHORDASS VITHULDAS, has contracted TO PURCHASE from GUNPATRAM HEMJEE, the following immoveable property. All persons having claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are required to notify their claims if any to the said property, to the undersigned at their Office, in Albert Buildings, in Fort, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered as having been waived, and the sale completed without reference to the claims if any.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bhooleshwar Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 536, and bounded on the east by the Bhooleshwar Road, on the west by the property of Tribhowandas Pregjee, on the north by the property of Vullubjee Maharaj, and on the south partly by the Poputwadi Lane, and partly by the house of Lukhmidass Dharsey, which said premises were and are now in the occupation of Gunputram Hemjee and his tenants.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1888.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, & DINSHA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 6,000 (six thousand) tons best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 600 (six hundred) tons best screened DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY COAL, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1888, at his office, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

No Tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th September, 1888.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col.,
Port Storekeeper.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are now prepared to accept Fire Risks at current Rates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1888.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8 per share or equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to the registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors.
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

SAPPHIRES ! SAPPHIRES !! SAPPHIRES !!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

400 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 5 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to shareholders on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS, & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of dealwood packing case boards, and of any quantity up to an estimated weight of 13 tons zinc sheet linings and Hoop Iron, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 50.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 100 per lot of Boards, and Rs. 100 per ton of zinc sheets as further security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which the whole amount deposited in the first instance and advanced on acceptance of tender will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1888.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK! OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
		Per 200
OFFICE	„ 14 0	„ 3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	„ 17 0	„ 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY,	POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH,

CAUTION.—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE LITERARY ALBUM,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF IMPORTANT and USEFUL Reproductions from all the Best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and INDIAN PERIODICALS.

The Reproductions relate to SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, &c., and are selected with great care and judgment.

It is conducted from the month of June by a Journalist of about 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Subscription, (Local) in advance, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-6.

Apply at The RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

AGENT IN POONA:—MR. COOVERJEE RUTTONJEE ICHHAPURIA, No. 2, Main Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

[illegible]

These Two Medicines have [illegible] the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 61 0

From J. M. PASSMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	—
Liebfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	—
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	—

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior	„ 25 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 35 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. [illegible], BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Cascons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNSER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateu LaRose	„ 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—

From FRANK [illegible].

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ..	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar	12 0	„ 14 0

STILL HOCKS.

Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	..
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ [illegible]	..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy**	„ 37 0	..

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0	
„ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 18 0	

BEER.

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Interest charged at the [illegible] per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

[illegible] BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteer Club, (return).
Meeting of Kemp and Company, 4-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Khandalla (s). from Calcutta ; Satara (s), Karachi and the Persian Gulf ; and Po (s), Genoa.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Kerbela entered, and the s. s. Astræa left, the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Alvah entered the dock yesterday.

Divine Service.—A special prayer meeting will be held at the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at 8 p.m., in anticipation of the special Mission by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Cordial invitation to all.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 12 noon.

The S S. Astræa.—Among the passengers on board s.s. Astræa which sailed for Aberdeen on Monday were Master Walter Coggan, Misses Flossie Coggan, and Lyddie Coggan.

Cricket.—In the match to-day, Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteer Club, the following are the names of the gentlemen composing the team of the latter :—Messrs. N. Devlin (Captain), L. Crowley, G. M. Lake, H. Wallich, A. D. Little, H. Forde, E. G. Hale, E. James, F. C. Stephens, A. Murray, and H. J. Walsh.

Street Accident.—A mendicant woman, named Noorbhai, aged 45 years, while passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Monday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage belonging to Mr. Hajee Hussain Moorain. She fractured one of her ribs, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Chubb's Locks.—Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, the local agent from Messrs. Chubb, sends us a newspaper outting reporting a social gathering of the Company's employes, at which the chairman asserted that the firm had now been awarded forty-four gold medals, and other awards, which he believed was more than all their competitors together could boast of.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 this evening, the following papers will be read :—"On a Persian Coffin sent to the Museum of the Society by Mr. J. Malcolm, of Bushire (said to be 3,000 years old)," by Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, and "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1887," by Mr. E. Rehatsek.

Burglary in Raymon Street.—Mahomed Ali Noorbhoy's shop, on the ground floor of a house in Raymon Street, a licensed dealer in arms, &c., was broken into on Sunday night last, and a wooden box was forced open on the premises, and two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 25, and two nickel-plated self-extracting revolvers, valued at Rs. 120, were stolen.

Carriage Accident in Queen's Road.—On Monday evening, while a pair of horses in a brougham, belonging to Mr. Pestonjee Framjee, containing three Parsee ladies and a gentleman, was being driven along the Queen's Road, the horses took fright on hearing the whistle of a passing railway engine, and bolted, and dashed against a brougham belonging to Mr. Bayley, solicitor, which was empty, injuring the horse, and completely breaking the carriage. The pair of horses were also badly injured and the brougham damaged. No persons were hurt.

A Breach of the Abkari Act.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Ramjee Ittoo, a licensed toddy drawer, was charged by Mr. A. Walker, Abkari Inspector, with having, on Friday, sold about four gallons of toddy, and thereby contravened section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878. Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared on behalf of the accused, and admitted that he sold the toddy under a misapprehension. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Tandem Meet at Poona.—Ten tandem teams mustered at the Gymkhana Club, on Monday evening, in response to Captain Hanwell's hospitable invitation to the picnic given by him on the Nuggur Road, four miles from the meet. The teams were as follows :—Captain Hanwell, browns ; Doctor Burness, chestnuts ; Mr. Mitchell, chestnut and bay ; Mr Burney, bays ; Mr. Hamilton, bays ; Mr. Radcliffe, chestnuts ; Mr. England, bay and chestnut ; Captain Foster, bay and grey ; Major Western, bay and iron grey ; Mr. Appleton, bay and iron grey. The R. H. A. coach with a magnificent team of four browns also accompanied the tandems. There was a fairly large attendance of spectators in the Gymkhana grounds, and some of the teams excited universal admiration. Captain Hanwell's in particular was much approved. Mr. Appleton was accompanied by a lady, (who drove by the bye) who was the subject of great curiosity, it being evident that she (!) was a gentleman in disguise. The preponderance of opinion was that it was a gallant young subaltern of the Bombay Cavalry who had so artfully disguised himself. Most of the teams were driven in a workmanlike manner, and turned up at the Club with commendable punctuality, leaving a few minutes after the time advertised. Captain Hanwell led the procession followed by the tandem driven by Mr. Straw, and the sight as the several teams passed out of the grounds in a sinuous line accompanied by several equestrians was a very pretty one.—*Poona Observer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CHEAP TODDY.

Toddy-drinkers in Bombay, says the *Rast Goftar*, will bless Lord Reay for relaxing the rigour of the Abkari rules regarding the sale and import of raw toddy—the most popular and comparatively harmless, beverage of the people. The latest order in this direction just issued by the Governor in Council authorizes the free import of toddy in the city from those districts where the tree-tax is the same as in Bombay. The annual tax on the tapping of toddy trees in Bombay is Rs. 5 on every date-tree and Rs. 10 on all other kinds of palm, and the same tax prevails in Salsette, Bassein, and Panwell talukas. Thus, by virtue of the new order, a vast area of toddy-producing districts in our immediate neighbourhood is now enabled to find an easy sale for its store of fresh toddy among the large working population of this metropolis.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

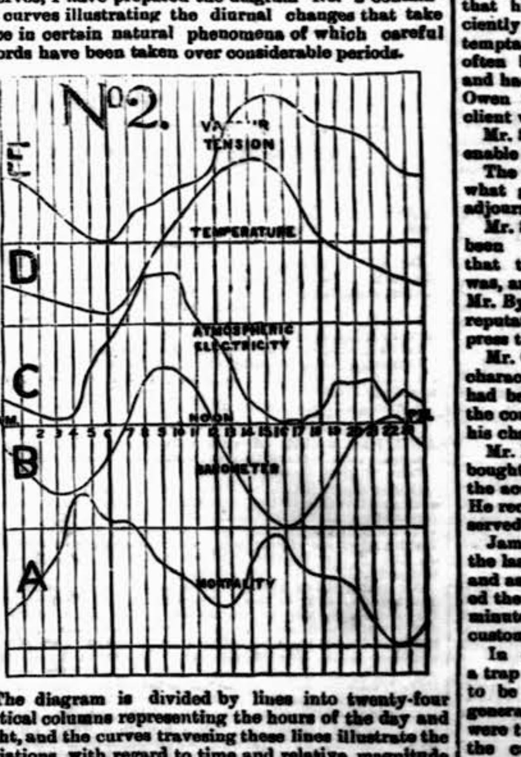
In view of the coming into force of the new Act and a fresh election consequent thereon, the ornamental busy-bodies of the Corporation, says the *Indu Prakash*, have long been bestirring themselves in getting votes. But let us warn our ratepayers against yielding to such solicitations. The ratepayers owe it to themselves to give their votes only to such persons as can command their confidence. The time has come when the institution of election should be established here in all its reality. The rival candidates should be asked to appear before the rate-payers and to prove their competency for the post they seek. The instances of the election of Mr. Greary and Mr. Chandavarkar are good precedents which ought to be followed in every election. The candidates must be assured that it is not the resources of wealth, the busy circulation of agents, carriages and voting papers, or time-honoured family names that are enough passports to preferment. Work, honest, solid, hard work, as proved by past experience or present promise ought to be the only title to acceptance. To test these claims thoroughly the rate-payers ought to organize public meetings in the different wards, ought to invite the candidates to give addresses, to answer questions and so forth. This work of organization must be taken up by the Rate-payers' Association. It is to the association that the rate-payers must look for guidance in this matter, and it is on such occasions that the association must prove its ushfulness. Let us hope the leading spirits of the association will put their shoulder to the wheel by timely action, and save the next elections from being the shams they often are.

In the course of his speech at Stoneleigh Park on the 6th inst., Sir W. Barcourt referred to the Irish policy of the Goverment, and said their scheme was to brutalise Ireland, and they thought by that means they were going to reconcile the Irish nation. To fall back on calumny, to traduce the Irish people and their leaders by the meanest tricks, was now the settled policy and aim of their opponents. A more dishonourable and stupid policy he had never known in the annals of politics. (Cheers.) In pursuing this policy the Government had found a congenial instrument in the *Times* newspaper, whose mission seemed to be to daily invent fresh lies against those to whom they were politically opposed. (Cheers.) Mr. Morley had criticised the conduct of the *Times* with the word "infamy." Well it was all said in that word, and there he (Sir W. Harcourt) left the subject. (Cheers.)

SEWAGE REMOVAL AND GAS POISONING.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered yesterday afternoon at the Sassoon Institute by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., before a large audience, Colonel Merewether presiding. Mr. Wallace said :—

A popular lecture on the removal of sewage could scarcely be regarded as complete without some reference to the properties of sewage, for, although by reason of a popular fiction everybody is supposed to know something about it, there is no subject on which men disagree more confidently, and more obstinately, than on this one. It is nevertheless eminently a subject to be elucidated by experiment, for in all its phases it is dominated by natural law. Sewage may be defined as waste organic matter, of animal and vegetable origin, more or less mixed with water. It is produced wherever the human race congregates together, and in densely inhabited localities it forms by its decomposition one of the great checks to the increase of population. Sewage decomposes in two manners: by oxydation, if exposed over a large surface to the air, and by putrefaction, if left in a mass in partial contact with the atmosphere. In the latter case the sewage forms new combinations among its various constituents, and discharges gases which give rise to many fatal maladies, while in the former case it disappears by a species of slow combustion. Sewage is most rapidly and most safely disposed of on cultivated land in countries where the rainfall does not interfere with its application, but none of the above methods of disposal can be carried out in a town ; it has therefore become necessary to provide means for its systematic removal as soon as the town reaches a certain size. Sewage begins to putrefy in a certain number of hours, the time varying with the local temperature and the amount of moisture contained in the air. In Bombay, for example, the putrefaction would be more rapid at a given temperature than at Cawnpore, because of the greater humidity of the Bombay atmosphere. A fall in the barometer is always accompanied by an increased discharge of foul gases from putrid sewage, owing to a temporary decrease of atmospheric pressure. Sewage begins to putrefy in about the same space of time as flesh meat, and in order to preserve healthy conditions in a town it should be removed out of contact with the atmosphere within that period, otherwise it begins to poison the air and the inhabitants. Its rate of decomposition may, however, be accelerated if it is brought into contact with putrid matter, which at once acts as a ferment and hastens putrefaction. Any system of collection and removal of sewage which keeps it in the vicinity of habitations after putrefaction has set in must therefore be wrong in principle and dangerous to the public health. The removal of organic refuse by means of carts and manual labour is the most effective of all when carried out with promptitude on a small scale, but in a large town it is open to many objections, being costly, offensive, and in times of epidemic dangerous. Its radical defect is the number of separate working units it contains—for the greater part very ignorant men who are too numerous to supervise thoroughly. Removal by means of underground sewers has for ages been the favourite method of disposing of sewage among civilized communities. Sewers of admirable construction have been found among the ancient cities of Rome, of Greece, and of Egypt. They have also been found in the most elaborate detail before the ruins of Nineveh. Among the ancient installations still in use those of Damascus are the best example. A copious water-supply is led from the river through the town in pipes of masonry, filling basins in all the gardens, and overflowing into the sewers, which, while the water supply is good, are continually flushed with a copious supply. But all this work has not saved the town from frequent and terrible epidemics. When the properties and the effects of sewer gases began to be understood the underground masonry sewer was found not only to facilitate the decomposition of sewage, but to effect a wide distribution of the resultant gases in the dwellings and the streets above them which they were intended to protect. Most of the gases arising from the decomposition of sewage are lighter than the air, and are thus the more rapidly dispersed in the surrounding atmosphere. In addition to this, sewage when underground acquires the mean temperature of the atmosphere (about 82deg. in Bombay) and is thus warmer than the night air. This fact explains the reason of the greater discharge of foul gases at night than in the day time, both into streets and into dwellings. A dwelling house remains warmer within during the night hours, than the outer air, and if it is in direct communication with any sewer it becomes a chimney, drawing foul air from the sewer through its passage, and discharging it from the upper floors. Every pipe issuing from a house through which waste water is discharged, and which accumulates putrescent matter on its inner surface, acts in the same way towards the house as a sewer, if effective means are not taken to prevent it. The slimy lining which forms on the interior surface of the pipe acts as a ferment and immediately starts decomposition in any sullage liquid that may pass through it, such as soapy water, or water in which any food has been cooked. Thus the natural rate of decomposition is accelerated in all passages, vertical or horizontal, into which putrescible matter is thrown. It is impossible to attach too much importance to this fact, which forms the basis on which any uccessful project for sewage removal in a hot climate must be based. The effect of the variation of barometric pressure on the discharge of the sewer gases does not seem to have had its due share of attention among the reports that have come under my notice, although in Bombay it is the most important of all the causes affecting it. The diurnal viriation of the barometer in Bombay amounts to one-tenth of an inch of mercury, which is equal to 13½ tenths of an inch of water. In other words the variation of pressure of the air in the sewers of Bombay amounts to more than twice the pressure of gas in a gas pipe necessary to give a good gas light, and this is the force with which the foul gases from the sewers escape every day into the streets, and into many of the houses, of Bombay. The periods of minimum barometric pressure are at about 4 p. m. and 4 a. m., the afternoon period being the lowest, and any one who has been exposed to escapes of sewer gas will remember that between four and five in the afternoon is the time of the greatest nuisance. This diurnal barometric variation does not include the variations that accompany important changes of weather, and which are equal at times to another tenth of an inch of mercury. When, therefore, the two barometric depressions occur simultaneously the Bombay sewer gases would, if confined, blow through a layer of water two and a quarter inches in depth. The influence of these phenomena on the human nervous system would form a worthy subject of study on the part of our best medical men, aided by an expert analyst, and it is not at all improbable that many symptoms which are at present attributed to atmospheric electricity would prove to be traceable to the gases of putrefaction. If this should be the case many ailments at present classed as inevitable might be put on the list of preventible maladies. All sewers which are not absolutely water-tight leak into the surrounding ground and gradually poison it. The leakage will, in dry weather, work its way towards the surface of the grounds, and, aided by the barometric variation, will discharge foul gases from the surface and through the foundations of our houses. All this leakage putrifies, for the surrounding soil soon loses its purifying properties. The colour and the odour of the soil surrounding an old sewer that has recently been opened afford unmistakeable evidence of what has taken place, and of what will go on as long as the sewer exists. As a rule, the subsoil of a town once poisoned by sewers never becomes pure again until after the town disappears altogether, and the presence of the poison makes itself felt in the rate of mortality of the place as long as the cause of it continues. In the early history of all communities all sewage and refuse is disposed of on the surface of the ground and in the vicinity of dwellings. This may be a safe procedure so long as the surface of the earth retains its antiseptic powers, but a time always comes when by reason of surface contamination, aggravated generally by infiltrations from cesspits into wells of drinking water, a violent epidemic attacks and decimates the inhabitants. If the sanitary history, of any large town could be traced through a period of centuries in the condition of its subsoil it would be found to become steadily fouler in direct proportion to the increase of population, of sewers or cesspits, and of water-supply. If sewers could be made always with such an incline and supplied with such a flow of water, as to carry away the sewage to a safe distance before putrefaction had time to set in, sanitation would be a very simple matter, but in Bombay the rapid decomposition of dead organic matter which precipitates our funerals is equally imperative in the matter of sewage removal. *All sewage must be completely removed from contact with the air we breathe in the shortest possible time, otherwise the general health of the town will suffer.* Sewers and drains into which sewage enters, as they exist in Bombay at present, may justly be described as forming an immense subterranean gasworks producing poisonous gases, all of which escape into the air we breathe. The halalcore system in Bombay which has had so many ardent supporters is very far from meeting the requirements of a large town. Its sole merit appears to be that it can be established with a small capital, but, regarded as an organization for the transport of a given weight of material, the cost per ton per mile is out of all proportion to that of any other goods. In addition to this the repeated handling the sewage receives on its passage from a house to its final destination renders the system quite unfit for any town exposed to the visits of cholera. In a town with such a large floating population it is difficult to arrive at a true estimate of the sanitary condition by the returns of mortality. These returns, to have their full value, should be supplemented by a thorough system of analysis of the air, the water-supply, the surface soil, and the subsoil in various parts of the town, note being taken of the temperature, barometric pressure, and season. A series of observations of this kind extending over a number of years would form a valuable commentary on the work of the sanitary authorities, and it would tend to keep all sanitary work more in harmony with local conditions than has heretofore been possible. Resuming what has just been stated on the peculiarities of sewage in a hot and moist climate, it is clear that only a very limited time should be allowed for the removal of all sewage from the town. This time may be determined by exposing a certain volume of average sewage, and sullage, in a cesspit of a certain depth and area during one of the hottest months of the year. Once the time in hours has been determined it becomes the limit within which the liquid must be removed to its destination. The removal should be effected by means which will not expose it to the air. If it is to be disposed of in the sea the full time may be allowed, but if it is to be applied to cultivated land the period of transport must be included in the limit of time so that the distribution of the sewage shall not prejudice the health of the agriculturists. If it will not flow to its destination it must be pumped, and the limit of time becomes a large factor in determining the size of the pipes and the power of the pumps. The removal of all sewage from contact with the air we breathe within a definite time suggests a process so closely analogous to that of our water-supply that it may be aptly described as the system of water-supply *reversed.* The water-supply arrives in the town and is distributed in iron pipes, which not only prevent its escape by the way but also preserve it from contamination, while a pneumatic system of sewage removal carries away the same water when rendered foul and dangerous to human life by a similar set of pipes which prevents it from escaping and contaminating the soil and the air. And in order to get the greatest amount of sewage through the pipes, or in other words, to make the smallest pipes serve the purpose, pumps are used to increase the velocity of flow in the pipes. Where mixed sewage and sullage are collected in a closed receptacle and pumped out periodically it is necessary that the passage to the pump should be closed as soon as the receptacle is empty, otherwise air will enter the pipes and the effect of the pump will be greatly diminished. The valve I am about to shew you is designed for this purpose. It is constructed so as to remain closed until the receiver is full to any desired height, and then to open full bore until the receiver is empty. It consists practically of two working pieces, and has neither levers nor stuffing box to cause derangement. Let us imagine a district of the town traversed by a network of iron pipes converging to a pumping station. The branches of the pipes terminate in water-tight receivers situated below the streets, each receiver serving ten or a dozen houses or, say, 200 people. If the mixed sewage and sullage amounts to an average of 7 gallons per head per day or 1,400 gallons in all, a receiver to hold it would measure 225 cubic feet. This doubled to provide for contingencies would require a receiver 1? feet long 8 feet high and 6 feet wide. The receiver is in fact a short tunnel of uniform height and width, and of a length to suit local requirements. The Diagram. No 1 before you represents a section of the tunnel with the discharge valve placed in a recess in the floor. The discharge pipe which enters the receiver near the roof passes down the wall so that the mouth opens upwards from the bottom of the recess. The valve cover which closes the opening is attached to a vertical rod carried in suitable brackets, so that the valve cover may rise and fall freely without missing its seat. On the rod are fixed two water-tight metallic floats, and their size is so proportioned that the combined floating power of both is required to open the valve, which is ordinarily held shut by the suction of the pumping engine. One of the floats is fixed at the bottom of the rod immediately above the valve : the other is near the top of the rod, but its position may be altered to any other height. We shall now suppose the receiver to be empty and the pumping engine at work, producing a partial vacuum in the collecting pipes and holding the valve shut. The waste water and sewage from the houses in connection with the receiver gradually accumulate, the depth of liquid increases in the receiver, and the lower float is completely covered, but the valve remains closed. At length the upper float begins to be immersed, and its floating power added to that of the lower one overcomes the power of the pump, and suddenly raises the valve to full open. The liquid then begins to leave the receiver by the discharge pipe and as the level falls the valve is kept wide open by the lower float, which is large enough to carry the weight of the upper one. Thus the whole of the contents of the receiver are discharged by a valve which remains full open until the floor is drained and then closes until another charge has accumulated. The upper float may be adjusted to open with the accumulation of twelve or any other number of hours. By the aid of this short description you will be able to follow what takes place in the working model before you. A glass tube is attached to the vessel representing the receiver so that the level of the liquid may be observed from without, and a pointer is attached to the valve rod so that the movement of the valve may be evident to the audience. When the liquid in the glass tube rises to a certain point a sudden movement of the pointer tells us that the valve is open, and immediately a rapid fall of the liquid indicates a free escape by the discharge pipe. The glass tube now indicates that the vessel is empty, and at the same time the pointer marks the closing of the valve. The action of sewage upon iron being more rapid than that of potable water, the whole of the metal work of this apparatus is coated with a hard vitrious enamel, and the guides of the rod are of glazed earthenware. There are thus no two metallic surfaces working together in the apparatus, and the risk of rust locking is avoided. One notable advantage of a pneumatic system is the small amount of excavation necessary for the laying of the pipes. Irregularities of level of several feet have no prejudicial effect on their efficiency, so they may be laid very near the surface of a street. If a leak should occur it does not result in an outflow of sewage, but only an escape of air into the pipe, and a reduction of effect of the pump which soon attracts attention. If any receiver or valve should require repair, the receiver may be emptied by means of a hand pump and hose into the next one and thus the offensive sight and smells resulting from the carrying of sewage by hand or by open carts through the streets may be avoided. Again, if the discharge of sewage depends upon the movement of the tides, the receiver provides the means of storing sewage until the proper moment arrives for sending it out to sea. Until the possibility of utilising it as a fertilizer is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, the sewage of Bombay will be most safely disposed of in the sea :—not by turning it into the shallow water near the shore, but by leading it out to such a distance that it cannot return in any appreciable quantity. At present the sea breeze has frequently to traverse a belt of foul smelling water before it reaches the town, and it comes to us laden with anything but ozone or iodine. The outfall at Love Grove, through which part of the sewage escapes into the sea on the western side of the Island, seems, by reason of the conformation of the bottom of the sea, to be well chosen as the point, at which all the sewage of Bombay may within safety be discharged. There exists within a mile and a half of the shore an ocean current which changes twice a year, flowing northward for five months and southward for seven months. This current, with the aid of the tides, should do all that is necessary for the dissemination of the sewage of the town in the sea in such a manner that the westerly winds should not be appreciably affected by it. In this instance the climatic conditions are favourable to the work, for, although salt water is no antiseptic, the myriad forms of animal and vegetable life which swarm in tropical seas, combined with the action of the atmospheric air on the surface, and in suspension in the water, together with the sun's light and heat, all assist in the assimilation and utilisation of organic refuse. The works of water-supply and of sewage removal have so many points of contact, and so many joint interests, that they should always form part of one administrative body, instead, as is often the case, of representing rival factions, each seeking to discredit the other. A copious water-supply, without a corresponding system of sewage removal, only augments instead of diminishing the causes of disease. The disposal of sewage appears in India to have had much less of that thorough attention given to it that has been bestowed upon water works and railways. Some sewage works speak eloquently of the engineer without the chemist while others savour of the chemist almost exclusively. It is difficult to say whether mechanics or chemistry is the more important science in questions of sanitation, but it is certain that no sanitary work is well done which has not been thoroughly studied from its chemical as well as from its structural point of view. It has been the fashion to send engineers from India to England to study questions of sanitation, and after examining the most successful works to be found there, or in any other temperate country, they attempt to reproduce them here. Now the first reason for the success of any system whatever is its strict harmony with all the surrounding conditions that are likely to affect it ; and, as the conditions of rainfall, temperature, climate, and custom in Bombay resemble those of no country in Europe, it is safe to say that the most successful system of sewage removal in England would fail here just because it succeeded there, if copied exactly. All sanitary questions, in order to be treated successfully, must be studied on the spot so that no important element may be neglected. This remark applies in its greatest force to a town like Bombay, situated on a limited area and having a rapidly increasing population, the density of which is already attracting the attention of our sanitary authorities. The safe limit of density of population depends so much more on the quantity of sewer gases present in the air than on the quantity of carbonic acid gas produced by the respiration of the people that until a standard of cleanliness is established and maintained no one can say how many individuals may live in health on one acre of town area. This can only be attained by the rapid and complete removal of all sewage and refuse matter from contact with the air. The attempts that have been made to dispose of solid refuse, such as stable bedding and street sweepings, by burning in Bombay afford a very good example to illustrate what has just been said regarding sanitary notions imported direct from England. A rubbish furnace or "distructor" was built in the town on the model of one in use at Burnley, burning rubbish composed largely of coal cinders. The Bombay rubbish is composed, for the greater part, of damp hay and straw : the failure of the furnace to burn it satisfactorily was therefore inevitable. An analysis of the Bombay "kutchra" would have shewn the furnace to be unsuitable before it was built. Another experiment has since been made on the Flats with a view to improve on the first attempt. The furnace contains two floors of firebars, one directly above the other. Their total grate area is 70 square feet, and the chimney has an area of 1 square foot with a height of 60 feet. When both fires are lighted the lower fire burns the air that should feed the upper one, and combustion is retarded, resulting in dense smoke. A boiler chimney 60 feet high to serve 70 square feet of grate surface would require to have an area just fourteen times that of the new furnace on the Bombay Flats, and it is almost superfluous to say that it is useless for its intended purpose. In order to succeed in the construction of a rubbish furnace the designer must begin with an analysis of the material to be burnt ; and if this analysis is properly used the proportions of the furnace will develop themselves. The average ashpit rubbish burnt in England never contains more than 47 per cent. of moisture, and it is all screened before being burnt in order to separate incombustible matter. Average fish garbage contains 82 per cent, and the worst garbage of which data have been published contained 93 per cent of water. The last example must have been unusually wet, as the bodies of dead land animals contain at the most 75 per cent. Bombay rubbish consists principally of straw and stable bedding which rarely contains as much as 66 per cent. of water, unless it has been exposed to the rain. With this quantity of water, equal to one part of rubbish to two parts of water, it will burn freely if held up loosely in the air, but it burns very slowly if ignited in heavy masses which exclude the atmosphere. It is therefore plain that the construction of the Bombay rubbish furnaces is not adapted to their intended purpose. At Warrington and at Manchester the rubbish is used to raise steam for the manufacture of manure. At Nottingham it produces power for electric lighting and at Bolton it furnishes power for grinding mortar. At Ealing, Southampton, and Battey, the rubbish furnaces raise the steam for pumping sewage, and this appears to be the natural destiny of the Bombay rubbish. The history of the rubbish furnace is not without its humorous element. At Bradford the borough analyst had occasion to test the smoke escaping from the local furnace, and for this purpose he absorbed in alcohol a small portion of the gases issuing from the fire. The alcohol after a certain exposure was diluted, and was found both in taste and smell to have decided a resemblance to Scotch whisky. Such a vast field of possibilities seems to be opened up by this simple experiment that it is well worthy of the attention of the Abkari Department. The practice of levelling up waste land in the neighbourhood of habitations with vegetable and animal rubbish cannot be too strongly condemned. The refuse, cut off from direct contact with the atmosphere, decomposes mostly by putrefaction, and will continue for years to give off the most unhealthy emanations. Many acres of land on the flats have been thus treated and rendered unfit for building purposes for years to come. This practice is now prohibited in the vicinity of large towns in Great Britain, and the objections to it have additional force here on account of the climate. The use of iron pipes for the transport of sewage is one of the inevitable results of modern sanitary research, and this mode of transport will find steadily increasing favour in large towns and in places where the levels offer difficulties in the way of an outfall. The cost of the mains will, in many cases, be found to be less than that of masonry sewers, while the cost of maintenance should be less on account of the smaller risks of fouling. The reduced size of the iron sewer naturally involves pumping so as to insure a maximum speed of current ; and this accelerated method of transport under various forms is known generally as the pneumatic system In Brussels) and in various other towns on the Continent of Europe sewage is withdrawn from cesspits by means of a flexible hose attached to a cylindrical tank on wheels of perfectly air-tight construction. When the air within the cylinder is withdrawn by means of a steam or a hand pump the sewage rises and fills it, and thus the transport is effected without causing any sensible odour in the streets. This method of removal is in partial use in Cairo at present for the transport of sewage between the cesspits of the town and a manur manufactory situated to the south of old Cairo. Sewage, without admixture of sullage, may be taken straight from the houses of a town into collecting mains and pumped to a manufactory, as is practised at Amsterdam, under the Liernur Patents. This method of treatment allows the sewage to be converted into a valuable manure, at the smallest possible cost, by means of an apparatus closely resembling that employed for the manufacture of sugar. This process has been successfully carried out by the inventor Captain Liernur, but the Town Council of Amsterdam four years ago gave it as their opinion that a system which only disposed of the sewage of the town, and which rejected the sullage, did not fully meet their requirements. This objection would apply in still greater force in a country where the temperature causes a rapid decomposition in sullage containing animal or vegetable matter. The Shone system, the invention of an English engineer at Wrexham, has during several years been gaining an increasing measure of public confidence. It may be briefly described as a series of air-tight receptacles of cast-iron each receiving the sullage and sewage of a certain number of houses. The liquid flows by gravity to the receptacle or cesspit which communicates with the main (iron) sewer by means of a pipe with a valve. In addition to the sewage mains there is a second service of smaller pipes containing compressed air, which is the motive power used for propelling the sewage to its destination. When a cesspit is full the rising of a float opens the compressed air valve and the cesspit is emptied by the pressure of air on the surface of the liquid. A falling weight closes the air valve as soon as the cesspit is empty, and the operation repeats itself as often as is necessary. This apparatus is in successful operation at the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, at Southampton, at Eastbourne, and elsewhere. It is at present being applied at Rangoon, where its suitability in tropical climate will be thoroughly tested on a large scale. It may be safely predicted with regard to this apparatus that whatever modifications may be required in its details, to suit local necessities, the general principle involving the use of iron pipes and pumps for the transport of sewage can only obtain a more decided recognition. In spite of much that has been done to ameliorate the sanitary condition of Bombay, and to reduce its rate of mortality, the result has been far from satisfactory, owing partly to the application of imperfectly planned schemes and partly to the complete indifference of the native population to all sanitary precautions. In the matter of personal cleanliness the native has very little to learn from the European, but in all that regards the healthy condition of his surroundings he is profoundly ignorant, it seems as if all matters relating to sewage and its influences are looked on by him as affairs which only concern the lowest and most despised caste in his community. Although the main streets are kept in good order, the lateral streets leading from them are in many cases equal for filth and foul smells to any slum in Cairo or in Jerusalem. From monsoon to monsoon through the dry season the waste water of the houses is thrown from doors and windows into the unpaved streets ; and waste vegetable matter, after lying indoors until its odour has become too strong for the not too sensitive inhabitants, is tossed out to await the arrival of the scavengers. In addition to all this the latrines constructed by native builders for storied houses are of the worst possible kind from a sanitary point of view. A section of the filthiest sewer set on end is the only fair description that can be given of them, and through this air shaft, lined with putrid sewage ferment, pass daily large volumes of poison-laden air to be breathed by the ignorant and unfortunate inhabitants. The sickly appearance of the women and children in such neighbourhoods is an unfailing indication of their surroundings ; their habits being much more sedentary than those of the men of their class, they are more constantly under the influence of the gaseous poisons surrounding their dwellings, and the result is that there are, annually, more lives sacrificed to these causes than were ever claimed by the custom of Suttee now abolished by law. We have regulations by virtue of which if a man fails to execute the necessary repairs on his house, after due notice has been given him, he is held criminally responsible for any fatal accident that may arise in consequence of his neglect. A legal remedy against house-proprietors in respect of sanitation is equally needed, for their responsibility does not end with their own persons nor even with their families : it extends to all those individuals who come within reach of any centre of infection belonging to the proprietor. It may be urged that the difficulty of bringing home conclusive evidence in such cases would render legislation almost impossible, but a recent case which was tried in Glasgow and reported in the *Times of India* of the 27th June proves in a most satisfactory manner that house-proprietors can be punished for criminal neglect of sanitary precautions. "The proprietors of a house in Glasgow were found liable in £100 of damages to one of their tenants on account of the death of his only child, a girl of seven, from diphtheria caused by bad drainage. The Sheriff found that for several months previous the house had been in an insanitary condition through faulty condition of the drains, but that the defenders and their factors, though frequently applied to by the pursuer to have them put in order, and eventually directed by the sanitary authorities to do so, deferred having the drains put right till after the death of the child. A warning of this kind to Bombay landlords would not be amiss." The house proprietors in Bombay are a wealthy and influential class, their capital is well invested, and yields a most satisfactory return, and, generally speaking, they are totally ignorant of sanitary matters, according to their experience sewers, latrines, and the foulest of smells are inseparable. But if the magistrates of Bombay should become as strict as those of Glasgow, they would, no doubt, be smitten with a very strong taste for sanitary science, and eventually they would come to know it as thoroughly as any other subject to which they give their serious attention. I have already referred to the influence of varying atmospheric pressure on the occlusion or discharge of gases from decomposing organic matter. With a view to give to this subject the prominence it deserves, I have prepared the diagram No. 2 containing curves illustrating the diurnal changes that take place in certain natural phenomena of which careful records have been taken over considerable periods.



The diagram is divided by lines into twenty-four vertical columns representing the hours of the day and night, and the curves travesing these lines illustrate the variations, with regard to time and relative magnitude of the phenomena they illustrate. If it is true that admixture of gases from putrid matter with the air we breathe has an injurious effect on our health, the amount of injury will bear some proportion to the amount of admixture. And granting that the change of barometric pressure has a direct influence on the rate of discharge of putrid gases, their result should be traceable among sick people, who are generally more sensitive to such influences than those in good health. Curve B represents the mean daily variation of the barometer during a period of six years shewing that the maximum pressure occurs at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and the minimum pressure at 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. The latter hours are those during which foul smells from the drains and sewers are most noticeable. Curve A is made up from the registers of mortality at the Jamsetjee Hospital, Bombay, covering a period of nearly four years. Only deaths from sickness have been counted, and all deaths from accident, violence, or poison have been eliminated. A glance at the curves A and B reveals a very remarkable coincidence between the periods of low atmospheric pressure and of maximum mortality. The lowest barometric pressure is in the fourth hour of the morning and the highest mortality is in the fifth hour. In the afternoon the lowest barometric pressure is between the fourth and fifth hour, and the maximum mortality between the fifth and sixth hours. The mortality in the morning is, however, considerably greater than that of the afternoon, although the afternoon pressure is lower than that of the morning. The explanation will, I think, be found in Curve D of diurnal temperature which finds its lowest point between five and six in the morning. This is the period of greatest radiation from the earth's surface. The gases escaping from the sewers and drains, and from decomposing matter, are suddenly cooled, and lie near the surface of the ground, until they are dispersed by the sun's influence. We have thus the exact reason why sleeping at or very near the ground level is so often dangerous in hot countries, and also why the Bombay atmosphere may be more unwholesome in the early morning than at any other part of the day. Curve E representing the mean daily variation of vapour tension in the air at Bombay during a period of six years finds its lowest point at five in the morning. This is due to the influence of the temperature at that time, which controls more that any other single influence the amount of vapour held in suspension in the atmosphere. The large amount of vapour of water contained in the air during the greater part of the year exercises an important influence on the climate and on the inhabitants. This vapour lies like an immense mantle over the town, protecting it from those extreme changes of temperature that are to be found in the drier air of the interior. Its effect on the human body is to retard evaporation from the surface of the skin and to increase our sensation of heat in the air, although in fact we feel our own bodily heat, of which the escape is slightly retarded. The vapour of water in the air is very favourable to all vegetable growth, and also to putrid decomposition, on account of the solvent power of distilled water, of which the vapour is composed, on all organic and even inorganic matter. The curve of atmospheric electricity, marked C, is the one of which the least is known, regarding its influence on the human system. It is frequently in close harmony with the barometric line, but it is at the same time so erratic that no true theory has so far been deduced from its movements. It is quite possible that the sensations some people experience previous to a storm, and which are popularly attributed to electrical agency, are due to the increased impurity of the air caused by low barometric pressure and a stagnant atmosphere. There is one additional curve required to complete the series. It is the curve of air analysis during the hours of day and night, and although the work, in order to be of value, would have to be repeated over a considerable period, it is well worth the trouble in the face of the probability that it would coincide exactly with the barometric curve. While on the subject of air analysis, I would suggest one more experiment in series :—The analysis of the air contained in a large clean earthenware vessel inverted over ground-floors of various materials in order to ascertain the nature and quantity of the gases that rise through them from the earth. The diagram No. 2 represents a series of natural phenomena, a thorough knowledge of which forms the very foundations of all sanitary work. We observe that the hour of greatest mortality is one during which we are, most of us, asleep ; our vitality is lower, the pulsation less active, and the system more susceptible to unhealthy influences than during the day. We cannot, therefore, be too careful in the choice of our sleeping accommodation, and we cannot be too particular with regard to its surroundings, for in case of sickness it is there that we must pass the time until we recover. If our hospitals were subjected to a strict investigation it would be found that in many of them the doctors have not only to combat the effect of disease, usually in an advanced stage, among the patients, but to fight with an adverse series of natural laws in which the odds are terribly against him. The external influences which may affect a sick man are much better known and understood to-day than those acting within him. There is therefore no excuse for the absence of any of those essential provisions upon which the healing art so much depends. What, for instance, is the good of the outlay on the structural decoration of a hospital, surrounded by dusty streets full of traffic, or built on malarious soil, if it has no provision for taking its air supply from a height of sixty or eighty feet above the ground, and even for filtering it in certain cases. A building of one story with such an appliance would have all the advantages of an upper story in addition to a constant supply of air under perfect control. Again, what does the public benefit generally by hospitals in which people are cured in tens, built with money acquired in cotton mills in which the atmosphere is notoriously injurious to the health of hundreds of workpeople. Hospitals, prisons, public and private buildings alike fail in their first essentials if the air within them is under no control either as to temperature, circulation, or purity. In India, where the activity of all the forces of life and decay are at their highest development, the best efforts of our clearest knowledge can find no more worthy field of usefulness than inducing or removing the causes of disease. Meteorological and chemical science can tell us all we require to know regarding the changes that take place in the air we breathe, and constructive science is ever ready with its vast resources to adapt the laws of nature to our use and benefit.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wallace, at the suggestion of Dr. Waters.

A SINGULAR CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey held a preliminary enquiry into the application made against a Native-Christian compounder, named Concessio, by Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co. The firm desired to proceed against Concessio on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of one rupee, the value of a box of pills.

Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Concessio, and Mr. Bertie Smith, a chemist, prosecuted on behalf of the firm.

Mr. Owen stated that his client indignantly denied having received any money for the pills and that any had been sold. A curious thing in the matter was Mr. Owen pointed out, that his client had been over and over again asked to confess having taken the money ; but Concessio said he could not do so, not having sold any pills. He was then suspended, and on Saturday, as his Worship knew, they made an application on this trifling charge. Mr. Owen pointed out that his client owned property, and was in sufficiently good circumstances, which placed him above temptation. Besides, if he was so disposed he has often been on duty at night alone in the dispensary, and had ample opportunity to commit thefts. Mr. Owen ridiculed the idea that in broad daylight his client would act as it was attempted to be made out.

Mr. Smith asked for an adjournment of the case to enable the firm to obtain legal assistance.

The Magistrate thought it best that he should know what grounds they had before he could grant an adjournment.

Mr. Smith then stated the facts which have already been reported in our columns. He only added that they did not know who the customer was, and had advertised for him, and found he was a Mr. Byramjee Jehanghir Lam. Concessio had a bad reputation in the firm, and the manager wished to press the matter.

Mr. Owen stated that his client bore the best of characters from several respectable firms in which he had been employed. He had been two years with the complainants, and there had been nothing against his character.

Mr. Byramjee Lam was called, and admitted having bought a box of bills ; but could not say if he had paid the accused. He paid some one very like the accused. He received no memorandum from the assistant who served him.

Jamsetjee, the cashier, stated that he had noticed the last witness leave the shop with the box of pills, and as he had not received the cash for it he reported the matter to Mr. Smith after waiting fifteen minutes. No cash memo. had been given to the customer.

In cross-examination Jamsetjee admitted it was a trap laid to catch the accused, as something had to be done to definitely stop Concessio, as it was generally believed he was guilty of pilfering. There were three compounders in the shop ; but he knew the customer bought the pills from Concessio, as witness took Mr. Byramjee to him.

Mr. Smith explained that of the three compounders in the shop, two were engaged, one in the godown, another with a customer, and Concessio was the only one in the dispensary. The cash memo. book had been examined, and no entry was found in it. A box of pills had been sold early that day and only one other after this transaction, so the omission of its entry was noticeable.

The Magistrate thought the matter entirely one to be dealt with departmently. If no stronger evidence than the testimony of these men could be given he did not think the case strong enough against Concessio to grant the process applied for against him. He knew of his own experience that the omission to give a customer a cash memo. was very common, and it was not enough to prove the guilt to show that there had been no entry in the cash memo. It might have been omitted by a pure accident, as there had been no proof of the contrary. His Worship was inclined to refuse the application, and was of opinion the complainants should not press their application.

Mr. Smith said he was directed to press for permission to proceed against Concessio.

Mr. Owen once more addressed his Worship. He said it seemed to him an extraordinary thing to drag a man, who bore a very high character, into court on the petty charge of misappropriating a paltry rupee. He pointed out that no one was prepared to swear his client had received the money, and under the circumstances his Worship would not be justified in concluding that he had done so.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the application, said it was quite clear that the evidence he had heard, as a matter of law, was quite insufficient to establish a criminal offence, even if it had been given on oath. It had occurred to him that if the man had been known to pilfer he should not have been allowed to remain in the shop. There seemed to his Worship a clear indication of a feeling to get rid of Concessio with ignominy, but this was not the way to do so. He dismissed the complaint. Mr. Owen thanked his Worship, and remarked that his client was very grateful for the opportunity that had been granted him by the inquiry to give the other side of the story.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made :—Lieutenant Porteous, Liverpool Regiment, to the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps ; Lieutenant Armstrong, 15th Sikhs, to the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, as officiating Squadron Officer ; and Lieutenant Locke, from the 2.th Punjab Infantry, to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Major Turnbull, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal Cavalry, moves up in grade succession, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Court retired ; Major Ditmas Squadron Officer, becomes Squadron Commander ; and Lieutenant Wintle permanent Squadron Officer.

The following permanent postings as Wing Officers are made :—Lieutenant Smith, from the 17th Bengal Infantry, to the 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Brookman in the 5th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Robin in the 7th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenants Bush and Spence in the 8th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Woodcock in the 11th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Haig in the 12th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Cooper, from the 29th Bengal Infantry, to the 31st Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Burlton, from the 9th Bengal Infantry, to the 39th Bengal Infantry ; and Lieutenant Evatt, from the 31st Bengal Infantry, to the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas.

Surgeon Bensley is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Major Spratt, R.E., is transferred from the Sialkot to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Hughes-Hallett.

Surgeons Roberts, Morwood and Deare are appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 19th Punjab Infantry, and the 23rd Pioneers, respectively.

Major Carey, R.A., proceeds home on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel ; and Lieutenant Blunt, R.A., is transferred from Meerut to Rawalpindi for duty with, N-B., R.H.A.

The following officers are granted leave to England : —Lieutenants Hemphill, K. O. B.'s. and Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for one year ; and Lieutenant Rawlinson, 17th Lancers, and Surgeon Bell, M. S., for six months.

Captain Silver, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment has been appointed Adjutant, Nagpur Rifle Volunteers.

The native Musketry Regulations are now in the press, and will shortly be issued.

It has been decided that officers and subordinates of the Military Works Department shall continue, as heretofore, to be subject to civil leave rules as regards privilege leave, and to military leave rules for other kinds of leave. It is said that much inconvenience would be experienced if the privilege leave of the officers is granted under military rules ; so to avoid inconvenience an anomaly is instituted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

UNSWEETENED CREAM MILK !! without sugar or antiseptics.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

PROMOTERS OF NEW MILLS find parties willing to buy land (chosen by the promoters) and leasing same on favourable terms, on application at No. 7, Hornby Row.

CANDIDATES for the post of SECRETARY to JOHN MANN, Esq., Practical Phrenologist, Alexandra Hotel, are requested to bring pencil and paper for instructions.

WANTED TENDERS for re-covering a BILLIARD TABLE, also re-stuffing the cushions.—Apply to the SECRETARY, Railway Institute, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER for an up-country mill. Apply stating terms, to Vundravandas Purshotumdas, No. 119, Nagdevi Road, or No. 65, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY.—Agents to British India S. N. Co. Forwarding and Commission Agents. Particulars on application.

TO LET, separately or whole of the three storeyed premises, with shop on ground floor in Medow Street. Rent, Rs. 175. Also a Stable at Pydhoni on the public road, next to Foster Bros. Dispensary; can be converted into a Shop.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 1, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Pucca House with Iron roof immediately over the Club Law-Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel Percy Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, glass-fronted, minituture brougham, in very good order.
1 strong English-built buggy, on C spring.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years' old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut galloway.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Line station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the verge of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Soonapore Breach Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or oart called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sewdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 and 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 311 of 1886.

Tribhovandass Munguldass Nuthoobhai..........Plaintiff.
vs.
Premchund Roychund and Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Premchund Roychund ....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1888, the following claim will be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of the undersigned No. 5, Apollo Street.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, interest, claim and demand, of the above-named plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees of a Gujarati writing of trust, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1863, and executed by the late Candass Naranduss, under the decree dated the 17th day of January, 1887, made in this suit, whereby it is amongst other things ordered and decreed that the defendant Premchund Roychund do pay to the plaintiff and the said Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the sum of Rs. 94,649-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit taxed at Rs. 1,155-12 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgement, from the date thereof until payment, but on account of which said decree the trustees received and recovered the sum of Rs. 1,500 which will be retained by them. The claim will be put up for sale as mentioned in the particulars of sale. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser thereof. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Attorneys of the above named plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee the trustees No. 79, Meadow Street.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 29, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Personage." Byramjee Hall Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging wind proof duplex lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of the Rev. W. E. SCOTT, also a large collection of choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots and a number of books, the property of Surg on-Major J. ANDERSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF RAIN WATER PIPES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Memon Wada Road at a godown in house No. 2, by order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Meerbhoy Esmailjee on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m.

A quantity of rain water pipes, bends, heads, &c., in all about 1070 pieces.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST INDIAN 1ST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares.
100 " " Indian 1st class "
100 " " 2nd class "

In small lots to suit purchasers.

ITALIAN WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. Cassenello, the mortgagor.

1½ cask vermouth.
5 " Italian claret "Monserrato."
4 " " "Capri."
1 " Marsalla wine.
9 cases each 1 doz. quarts claret.
14 " " 1 " " Monserrato.
4 " " 1 " " Marsalla.
6 doz. quarts sparkling Moscato.
4 " " Barbera.
15½ " " Bockale.
29 " pints "
2 cask walnuts.
1 bag hazelnuts.
2 cases pickles.
1 " 2 doz. tins anchovies in oil.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, on TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus bar iron of sizes, about 370 cwts.

In lots to suit all classes of purchasers,

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, mahogany square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong-built light dog-cart, very little used, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets. Madras cane matting, valuable books, &c., the property of Captain M. CORKERY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 29, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28.

We included Friday's telegraphic advices in our report under Saturday evening's date, and the messages since to hand have advised no change in the financial quotations usually wired. Silver, by all accounts, was steady at 42d. per oz.

In the General Produce Markets yesterday Linseed was firm, though last week's Imports hadbeen heavy at 24,000 quarters against 1,000 quarters for the previous six days. Prices were unchanged, however, as they were also for Rapeseed, which continued strong in tone. Wheat had become quieter, and quotations show a decline of 3d per quarter in Hard Red and in Club Nos. 1 and 2; but spot Soft White in Liverpool comes unaltered at Friday's enhanced prices.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening at an advance of 1-16 in spot Mid-Uplands at 5⅝d. per lb., but the Sales for the day only aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, the market for these having been quiet, and prices unchanged, all round. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher than on Saturday for August to October deliveries; but in more distant positions they were unaltered. The Manchester Market had been quiet.

In New York the spot prices was ⅛ cent higher yesterday at 10⅞ cents; but November Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·43 cents.

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day in ready stuff, the reported purchases summing up nearly 1,500 bales, of which the bulk has been Karanja, at Rs. 207½; Dharwar at Rs. 204, and Khangaum, at Rs. 208; with a little Barsee, at Rs. 212; and Hinginghat, at Rs. 219 per candy; while the tone of the market has been steady and prices unchanged. In contracts for the next crop there are sellers at our last quotations or a little less, but buyers are now difficult to meet with, and the only fresh business that we hear of is in bargains between dealers at Rs. 164 for "Good" Bengals for January delivery; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 197.

Wheat.—The quieter tone of advices from the other side has checked business, which was daily becoming more difficult in view of advancing prices and hardening Freights here, and we have to report very little doing to-day, while rates for *Pessy* and *Delhi* have given way one anna per cwt. We quote the two qualities of *Pessy* at Rs. 5-3-0 and Rs 5-2-0, respectively, No. 1. *Club Delhi* at Rs. 4-15-0 and *Red Delhi* at Rs. 4-9-0 per cwt., other kinds being quoted as before.

Seeds have not been in much request, and only a moderate amount of business has transpired; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	357	bales.
Wheat	47,904	cwts.
Linseed	18,237	"
Rapeseed	16,952	"
Poppyseed	1,846	"
Groundnuts	544	"

Freights have been quieter, the higher rates demanded day after day by holders of tonnage having checked business, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired.

Exchange has again been steady at yesterday's closing rates, but with very little doing either in Bank or Private Paper beyond some ready 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4½d., and a small amount forward for next year at 1s. 4 9-32d. For Bank Paper there seems to be little or no enquiry, and we quote rates quiet but steady as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Credits do.	1s. 4¼ to 9-32d.	1s. 4 9-32 to 5-16d.	
Francs do.	1·72	1·72 to 1·72¼	

Government Paper has been flat with hardly any business passing on any line. Fours for cash and the settlement were quoted at 100¾, and for the September account at 100 9-16, but before closing 1-16 lower was named. 104¾ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

Shares.—A moderate business has been passing to-day, the principal feature in the market having been an enquiry for the most current Mill Scrip at higher rates, and we quote an advance of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas Khimji, Queen, and Ripon; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Jevraz Balloo, Maneckjee Petit, and Southern Mahratta. Framji Petit are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 40 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	849
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	103
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	590
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	430	500	500	Rs. 35	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	50	500	Rs. 60	539 550
New Indian Press	4,000	12	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	50	100	Rs. 3	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	50	500	Rs. 10	300 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,00	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	410 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	50	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	640

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	202 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,240
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	810
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	50
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	392
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	155
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	[illegible]	340
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	93xd
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 9	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	all	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		9	160

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HANBY—August 2, at Ivonhoe, Naini Tal, the wife of H. T. Hanby, Survey of India, of a daughter.

HILLS—August 15, at Asansol, the wife of J. Hills, Locomotive Department, Bengal Division, B.-N. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

HAM—August 19, at Simla, Annie, the wife of W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General, P. O. of India.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

The lecture which the General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations gave before the United Service Institute at Simla on Saturday gives a tempting opportunity to the champions of the thorough-bred, who are neither few nor wanting in enthusiasm, to come forward with reasons for the faith that is in them. When we remember how eagerly the merits of the country-bred and his claim to fuller recognition on the India turf have been canvassed, it will seem strange if Mr. Hallen's confident declaration that for stud purposes the English half-bred is distinctly superior to the thorough-bred is not subjected to a good deal of criticism. In anticipation of any controversy that may arise on the subject, however, it will be well to state clearly what the requirements of the Remount Department are, and then to see how the various classes of sires that are available are adapted to meet them. It would be a truism to say that there is no one type of horse that exactly meets the necessity of every arm of the service in India. Mr. Hallen estimates the average number required every year at a little over two thousand eight hundred, of which about 1,680 are for the native cavalry of the three Presidencies, Bombay absorbing four hundred, and Madras two hundred. Horse artillery, field artillery and British cavalry take the remainder, and the needs of these three branches are special and exacting. For horse artillery the animals must be strong of limb and bone, about fifteen hands to sixteen one in height, and able to carry fifteen stone and to draw six and a half to eight and a half hundredweights. Much the same stamp of horse is necessary for field artillery, but even greater power and larger bone are needed here. Lastly, for British cavalry, Mr. Hallen defines the right type to be a hunter-like, cross country horse, large enough in bone and leg to carry from seventeen to eighteen stone across country, and standing from fifteen hands to fifteen three. In all these cases the standard of requirement is special and exacting, and it may be said that any breeding system which satisfied the claims of these branches of the service would be equal, so far as quality is concerned, to meet the whole of the cavalry needs of the army in India. For the native cavalry horse, while we cannot afford to allow him to fall to the level of the Cossack mount, need not be the powerful, bony animal that is wanted in the artillery or in British cavalry regiments. There is no question of his having to carry the potential seventeen or eighteen stone which the British trooper rides; and he will be well within regulation necessities if he is up to a weight of fifteen or sixteen stone. It does not appear from Mr. Hallen's remarks that he took full account of the less exacting nature of the requirements of this branch of the army. The policy of the Horse Breeding Department is one that aims high, and seems content only with the best results. The country-bred mare will do to breed from, but the country-bred horse Mr. Hallen seems to regard as an article outside the market. Yet there is material around us which should not be despised, despite the absence from it of the higher strain of Arab or of English blood. The Cabulee, for example, notwithstanding his unamiable temper, has put excellent work into the record. The long distance march organized by General Luck in Sind in the cold weather of 1886-87 showed what this class of horse could do. The Belooch Horse, mounted mainly on horses of this class, bred in Beloochistan, Peshin, and the country round about Herat and Kandahar, passed through the ordeal with only two horses out of 326 unable to complete the march with the rest, and this notwithstanding that they carried a stone and a half more in the march, and that there were more old horses amongst them than in the 9th Bombay Cavalry, which also formed part of the Brigade. One lesson of the experiment therefore was that pending the gradual development of a finer type of horse from the country-bred mare—a process which generations only can accomplish—there is valuable material ready to hand, even though it falls much below the properly high ideal of the Horse Breeding Department. Mr. Hallen, however, speaks with unreserved confidence about the country-bred mares, and he gives a very comprehensive geographical definition of the term, including in it the Mahratti, Deccani, Kathiawar, Marwar, Bikanir, Meywar, Punjabi, Dunni, Hazara, Sind, Cutch and Beluch varieties. He praises their breeding, the quality of their bone, their powers of endurance under extremes of heat and cold, their capacity for doing continuous hard work on scanty food. In these respects, indeed, there is little that can be done by selection for their improvement. But they are small, and as it is a settled principle of our policy that the native cavalry of India is not to be allowed to conform to the standard of the Cossack, the question of height has to be kept constantly in view. The majority of country-bred varieties range from thirteen hands two to fourteen hands two. against a standard of fourteen hands one. There are two ways of increasing the size and power of these animals. Feeding would do it, but as Mr. Hallen points out this would require generations to effect, and more time to bring about the even conformation found associated with improved types. Slow evolutions of this sort are outside the range of practical remount operations. The method adopted by the Horse Breeding Department is quicker and, if rightly applied, more satisfactory in results. Starting from the axiom that the sire has more influence in the production of outward conformation and limbs, and the mares in creating the vital organs of the offspring, Mr. Hallen proceeds to the inference that the using of sires able to impart to the stock of the country mares more substance and size without appreciable loss of enduring powers is the only plan to adopt with the view of creating in India a larger and still well-bred and more powerful "general utility" horse. There is a wide field of choice of sires for this purpose—English thorough-breds, Arabs, Australians, Cape, stud-bred and English half-breds. The orthodox view of the matter is that nothing can beat the English thorough-bred for breeding purposes, and it argues some courage on the part even of an authority like Mr. Hallen to insist that the thorough-bred, with all his traditional claims to appreciation, is not the best sire that can be chosen for breeding purposes in India. "Lamentably deficient in bone and sinew of limb, leggy, and wanting in girth," is his verdict upon the offspring of these sires, yet it is not more unfavourable than that which is passed by the impartial jury of the market, who will not as a rule pay a high price for them. The produce of the English half-breds, who will be more easily recognized under the name of roadsters, hackneys, and Norfolk trotters, are recommended as having all the qualities of bone and build that are needed for the cavalry horse in India, and if Mr. Hallen succeeds in impressing his own belief and preferences upon the policy of his department, it will be through the use of this class of sires that the Indian cavalry horse of the future will be developed. Whether the best type of horse for the light cavalry of the native army can thus be formed is however a question that may still be profitably discussed, as Mr. Hallen seems half disposed to admit when he recognises the excellent qualities of the stock produced by Arab sires upon country-bred mares, and looks forward to a time when, the average height of the country mares having increased, it may be desirable to mate them with Arab sires. One question of minor importance to which Mr. Hallen alludes is the competition of the Native States for stock produced by Government sires out of branded mares. The Government, notwithstanding the expenditure incurred by the Horse Breeding Department, have no lien upon this stock, which is available for the highest bidder or the first comer, who often happens to be the agent of a Native State. The Government cannot get its own needs supplied, and has to make up the deficiency by importing from the Gulf and Australia. This is generous, but it is not the best way to keep the army supplied with remounts.

A popular but decidedly disquieting lecture on the important subject of sewage removal and sewer gas poisoning in great cities was delivered last evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. Wallace, C. E. This gentleman's name was mentioned recently in these columns in connection with a project for dealing with the dangerously insanitary condition of Cairo, by the pneumatic method. A question of cost furnished a commission of inquiry presided over by Nubar Pasha with a reasonable pretext for postponing the adoption of the remedial measures admitted to be necessary. But it has been decided to adopt the new method, costly as it is, in the case of new buildings, and to apply it also to the sanitation of certain adjuncts of the wealthier mosques. What is of chief interest to us in Bombay is the point of view from which this difficult subject is approached; for if that be found to be correct then all that has been done hitherto in modern cities is scarcely less unscientific or more insanitary than the cesspool system or no system which prevails in Cairo and Ahmedabad and other cities equally backward. It does not mend matters to be reminded, as Mr. Wallace reminded his audience last evening, that the modern system of underground sewers is really an ancient system which was in full use not only in Rome and in the cities of Egypt and of Greece but in Nineveh, where their remains still exist in full detail. There is nothing new under the sun; and the epidemics which desolated the great cities of the early ages were no doubt due largely to defective drainage, even where very good underground sewers were in full operation. One of these antique installations still exists in Damascus, and the lecturer described the abundant water, led from the river through pipes of masonry to the basins in the gardens which, overflowing into the sewers, flush them copiously. Nevertheless the city is beset with epidemics, though under the conditions it might be supposed that the health of the Damascenes would leave nothing to be desired. It is scarcely to be supposed that these old sewers are ovoid. If they be flat-bottomed, like the Cloaca Maxima of the Rome of the Kings, or like the main sewer down Churchgate Street in the Bombay of to-day, it will easily come to pass that the sewage will take a long time to travel beyond city limits. While it lingers on the way it putrefies, taking about as long to putrefy as would carrion exposed to similar conditions of heat and moisture. While this process is going on various gases are given out, some of which are highly noxious. If the process went on in the open air the action of the oxygen would burn up most of those noxious products, but being partially cut off from the action of the atmosphere in underground retorts, the gases accumulate. When the temperature falls at night these gases are forced out into the streets; if there be pipes connecting with the houses they permeate the rooms and become sources of epidemic disease. It may be as well to mention here that the whole object of the new drainage system now in course of construction in Bombay is, by substituting ovoid for the old flat-bottomed sewers, to enable the sewage to be carried out by water power into the sea before it has time to become putrescent. In so far as the system effects this it is more or less successful. That it is an immense advance on the old system of flat-bottomed sluggish sewers which were elongated cesspits, no one will contend who has any knowledge of the facts. Still there is unhappily justification for Mr. Wallace and for others to say as they do that the new system, whether as carried out in London or in Bombay, is far from perfect. The practical question is whether a better system is within reach at a reasonable cost. The delay in replacing the old system of sewers in Bombay by the new and better system is beyond question a cause of high mortality. Mr. Wallace last evening gave diagrams which showed a remarkable correspondence between the fall of the barometer, with an invariable proportionate rise a day or two later in the bills of mortality. He claims the discovery of this hitherto unsuspected relation between an increase of atmospheric pressure which forces poisonous gases out of sewers and cesspits into the streets and houses, with the subsequent mortality of which it seems to be the determining cause. The remedy suggested is the immediate removal of all sewage matter by pneumatic pressure. Instead of allowing deleterious gases to generate and escape into the houses the putrescible matter should be at once carried off by one of many similar methods. Groups of houses are connected under the "Shone" system with air-tight iron receptacles, which receive under air pressure the sewage and sullage through special pipes. This system is used in the Houses of Parliament and in several English towns. It has also been used with success in Paris; it is now being tried experimentally in Rangoon. The lecturer gave a vivid picture of the insanitary results achieved by the builders of native houses in Bombay, where every established principle is heroically defied in spite of the Health Department. Mr. Wallace's lecture will be useful in drawing attention to sanitary requirements which cannot be disregarded much longer without great peril to the health of the growing population.

The delay and consequent loss of time and money which results from the system of purchasing iron and other English stores required for use in this country through the Stores Department of the India Office, is illustrated by an example which the *Indian Engineer* vouches for as having not very long ago occurred in Calcutta. A public building in that city being required, the plans were prepared and the contract given to a firm of local contractors. The iron work was, however, ordered through the Secretary of State. The building was raised to the first storey, when it was found that the beams had not arrived. The usual routine was gone through, the beams were inquired for, promised, and again delayed. The building was stopped in mid progress. Eventually, when the grass was growing on it, and decay and ruin seemed inevitable the local Government procured beams in Calcutta and finished the building. Then the Stores Department sent out the beams originally ordered. A new building was designed so that they might be utilised. No note was taken of the length of the now superfluous beams, and when the first floor was reached it was found necessary to cut away parts of the beams to waste—a costly and tedious process. Had the beams been contracted for in the first instance by men of business on the spot, great vexation and heavy loss would have been avoided. The rule should be to purchase all stores by contract; competition, under intelligent supervision, would secure the best return for the money of the State, as it does for the money of the private capitalist who knows how to take care of his own interests.

A quite unexpected turn seems likely to be given to a pending case in Poona which has already attracted a great deal of attention. The legal advisers of the accused Hanmantrao Jaghirdar have decided to summon, as witnesses for the defence, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Ommanney, the Inspector-General of Police, and others. On the resumption of the case Mr. Anderson will conduct the defence and cross-examine the witnesses, Mr. Branson, the counsel who appeared on the first occasion for Hanmantrao, having reserved the cross-examination until the charges were framed, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Vidal, had decided the course which would be taken with regard to the trial of the accused on those charges. As the magistrate has intimated his intention to deal with the case himself, the cross-examination of the witnesses called in support of the prosecution will now be gone on with, and then Mr. Anderson will call the witnesses who have been summoned to give testimony for the defence. The summoning of Mr. Crawford to give evidence in matters affecting himself more or less directly is a proceeding which has given rise to considerable surprise and much comment in Poona. In England no witness would be required to answer a question which might criminate himself. But under the Indian Evidence Act a witness thus circumstanced may be required by the Court to answer any question that may be put to him; but the evidence thus given cannot be adduced against him afterwards.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Moonshi, having some time since brought to the notice of Government the necessity of founding special scholarships for Mahomedans in Government schools in the Mofussil, has received a reply informing him "that the Governor in Council has directed that one scholarship of Rs. 5 a month should be offered in the current year for competition in each of the eighteen districts of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind and the City of Bombay, to Mahomedans only, and that in all cases where a special scholarship for Mahomedans is offered, the second scholarship for classes backward in English should be reserved for such classes exclusive of Mahomedans, the public scholarship being of course open to all classes."

The Senate yesterday evening resumed the discussion of the University Bill, and once more discussed Mr. K. D. Naigaumwalla's amendment. Dr. Peterson having revived Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas's amendment with regard to section 13. The deabte was adjourned till Saturday, on the motion of Dr. Lyon.

The head-quarters and two hundred and fifty men of the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, under Major Rogers, arrived at Gnatong on the 24th instant. A second party of two hundred and fifty men were to arrive on the 25th. Their encampment between the fort and Gnatong River has been protected by a stone wall and a line of abattis. A party of the 32nd Pioneers visited Nimla, and had a clear view of the Jalep Pass. They report that the Thibetans have some cannon placed half-way up the pass. Several rounds were fired at the party while they remained at Nimla. Heavy rain has been continuous, and excessive discomfort is experienced by the new arrivals, who are compelled to live in tents. The Goorkhas find great difficulty in preparing their food.

Among the native officials accompanying the Kabul Mission will be Mahomed Aslam Khan, C.M.G., the Kazi in the Foreign Office.

In an article on the Native States of India, contributed to the *Scotsman*, Colonel Osborn gives the following illustration of the amiable light in which the native Press present our British officials for the instruction of their more ignorant countrymen:—"A man from Pertshire, in Scotland, comes to rule the district of Nuddea. He is not wanted in Nuddea, but he comes, notwithstanding, for money, and he forces himself into the district. He does not like the heat, the company of the people he comes to rule, and all other surroundings. He loses health daily; he murders his wife and children almost; he keeps them in prison. He himself becomes morose and miserable, and if Christian life is the only road to heaven he loses it. And why? Because it is opposed to the teachings of Christianity that a Perthshire man should come and rule over Nuddea against the wishes of its inhabitants. All this he does for money. . . . The official in India is, as a rule, a mercenary being. His life is made up of salaries and promotions. . . . He sells, indeed, everything for his pay. A sincere well-wisher of England would advise Englishmen to stay at home, and live in cottages upon small pittances. They would then live happy and a good life; but if they must live in India, let them curb their money-earning proclivities; let them lead a more moral and spiritual life, and let them practise those Christian virtues, most of which they leave behind when they come to this country."

An interesting excursion train will leave Paris on the 11th of September for Central Asia. Upon that day, the International Sleeping Car Company will, by arrangement with General Annenkoff, the constructor of the TransCaspian Railway, start a train made up of dining room, drawing room, and sleeping cars, &c., for Vienna, where there will be a stoppage of twenty-four hours. The next halt will be made at Kieff, where two days will be allowed, and the same at Odessa. From Odessa the excursionists will be conveyed by water to the Crimea, and after a stay of five days in that peninsula, they will embark for Novrossick, going on by rail to Vladikavkas, in the north of the Caucasus, and thence to Tiflis. After a stay of two days at Tiflis they will visit Baku and its oil wells, crossing the Caspian to gain the new railway to Samarkand, where they are due to arrive on the 30th of September. They will visit Merv and Bokhara, returning by the south of the Black Sea—that is to say, they will proceed from Baku to Batoum, by way of Tiflis and thence to Constantinople, putting in at Trebizond, Sansoun, &c. Five days will be allowed at Constantinople, the return journey being completed by the new lines through Bulgaria and Servia, with twenty-four hours at Sofia, Belgrade, and Pesth. The excursionists will reach Paris on the 30th of October, and the cost of the excursion, including railway fares, carriage hire interpreters, food, &c., will be £200 for each person. A doctor will accompany the train, and the issue of tickets will be limited to members of certain leading clubs in France and England.

TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

The opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition is postponed, probably, till Saturday, as the preparations are not sufficiently advanced.

THE LAWTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

In the case of Mr. J. Lawton, charged with wrongful confinement, theft, and extortion, who was sent from Hazareebagh to take his trial at the Sessions here, Justice Trevelyan ordered him to be remanded to Hazareebagh, as he was not a British-born subject. An application was made this day before the Appellate Bench consisting of Justices Wilson and Rampuri to try accused here, as witnesses were present, and for the sake of convenience the application was granted, but as the Sessions closed and Justice Trevelyan had no power to extend its sitting, an application will to be made to the Chief Justice to appoint a special Sessions.

MUNSHI ABDUL KARIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 28.

Munshi Abdul Karim, who has been with her Majesty for the past year, has been formally appointed Munshi and Indian clerk to the Queen-Empress on a salary £144 a year, rising to £240.

THE TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.

The question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab is likely to be left for Lord Lansdowne to dispose of finally. The views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the compensation side of the question will be forwarded to the Bombay Government for their reply, and then the whole matter will be decided on its merits.

FOOTBALL MATCH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 28.

A football match was played this evening—"Rugby Union Rules"—between the officers of the Royal Fusiliers and Durham Light Infantry. The Durham sent down a mess-tent to the ground; also the band of the same Regiment was present. The number of spectators was very large, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The match was very evenly contested, and after three-quarters of an hour's play the Fusiliers held a slight advantage—one touch down to nothing. The evening was fine and cool. There were no mishaps.

APPOINTMENT TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 28.

Mr. Grose will, I hear, be appointed to the Madras Executive Council. His appointment will be generally approved, as he is regarded as a safe, cautious, and able man.

ALLEGED DEATH OF A DACOIT CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 28.

An important dacoit chief Boh Saw, of Nayaken, Yeu district, who was Ngayaboh, or leader of 500 men under Hla Oo, branded in Burmese times as the chief disturber of the country on the Mu river, has been reported killed by the villagers on the 17th inst.

FLOODS IN PEGU.

Great floods have occurred in the Pegu district by the bursting of Pagaing bund, causing damage to crops of 10,000 acres, while in the Sittang Valley heavy rains caused damages to 5,000 acres.

From the carriages on the railway only seas of water are visible between Pegu and Payagye, and fears are entertained for the railway bridge For a mile outside Pegu all the western portion of the town is submerged under water. The people are only able get out of their houses on rafts. The large town bridge partially collapsed, and is expected to succumb hourly altogether.

Such floods have been unknown for thirty years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 28.

French Mail steamer Irrawaddy from China arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG- 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¾
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 27.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	22·0
2 p.m.	78·8
6 p.m.	76·3

THE GOVERNMENT AND CORRUPTION IN INDIA.

THE system under which public servants in India are rendered responsible to the Government and the tribunals is now above a century old. The Regulating Act of 1773, which created the office of Governor-General and erected the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was intended, as the preamble states, to prevent various abuses, among which were the receiving of presents from native princes. The battle of Plassy had made the Bengal Civilians the arbiters of empire, and, to quote Sir John Malcolm, our ascendancy had brought them into contact with men possessed of the greatest wealth and power, and whose fate they really held in their hands. When Mir Jaffir died, to take one among many instances, £200,000 were divided among six Civilians and two Military men. Lord Clive, who had shared in the plunder, afterwards tried to stop the corrupt system, but was vigorously opposed by his rival, John Spencer, a former Collector of Broach, and finding that immediate reform was impossible, submitted to an arrangement whereby the monopoly of salt, betel nuts and tobacco was left to the two services, including the Chaplains. The Act of 1773 forbade the Governor-General and his Council to engage in commercial business, but the other Civil Servants were for about thirty years longer allowed to indulge in private trade, and often became insolvent while still holding salaried offices as Collectors and Judges. By the Regulating Act every person holding any civil or military office under the Crown or the East India Company was forbidden to accept, receive or take, directly or indirectly, from any Indian princes or their ministers or agents, or from any of the natives of India whatsoever, any present, gift, donation, gratuity or reward, pecuniary or otherwise, upon any account or pretence whatsoever, under penalty on conviction in the Supreme Court or other Court of justice of fine in double the amount and deportation to England, where he might be tried before the King's Bench. The Company's servants were also made liable to fine and imprisonment for breach of trust. Immediate reform of abuses seldom results from any Act of Parliament: and in 1779 we find Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, reporting on the "corruption, depravity, avarice, rapacity, and despotic principles" as rampant vices of the officials. The Provincial Councils sat as Judges: Sir Elijah stigmatized them as "the greatest engines of oppression which the miserable inhabitants labour under. In some of them, as we have been credibly informed, and of which we entertain no doubt, the administration of justice has been left to Dewans and Banyans of those gentlemen, whose duty it was to preside in those Courts, and those to whom it was let out were left to indemnify themselves by what they could extract from the suitors. In others the forms and terrors of justice have been held forth, merely to give terror and force to rapine and extortion." The Chief Justice reported several gross cases of ill-treatment of women of rank against whom charges of child-murder and forgery were made with this intention. The delinquents were the Patna Councillors and their myrmidons. It is some satisfaction to learn that the injured women obtained heavy damages when they sued for the ill-treatment. The result of the outcry was that the members of the Provincial Councils were replaced as Judges by Junior Civilians; while the Governor-General and his Council made themselves into a High Court and heard the appeals and revisions which now go before the High Courts. Warren Hastings, however, quickly saw the vanity of the new scheme. Six weeks after the duel in which he put a bullet into the rib of the author of Junius, he wrote a minute to the effect that the Governor-General in Council could not effectively superintend the Courts below, even if they gave up half their time to that duty. "This authority, I repeat, the Board is incapable of exercising; and if delegated to any body of men, or to any individual agents, not possessing in themselves some weight independent of mere official power, it will prove little more effectual." Warren Hastings therefore created a High Court for the interior called the Suddar Adawlut, and appointed Impey Chief Justice and some Civilians Puisne Judges. The new Court quickly applied itself to the work of reform. Impey prepared a whole series of draft laws which so competent an expert as Sir James Stephen has praised as the first good Code. They formed the basis of the Code made by the Marquis of Cornwallis. One of the evils with which Cornwallis was confronted was official corruption. He declares in one of his letters his belief that no servant of the Company should be made Governor-General: as the corrupt rank and file would refuse to be reformed by one of themselves. He passed a law in 1793 providing for the Courts and the Revenue Boards receiving complaints against officials for misconduct and corruption: the danger of false accusation by discontented suitors was avoided by a rule that made a report by the Court or Board and a sanction by the Government necessary before any prosecution could go on. This law, which is the germ of the procedure by Commission, was afterwards extended to other provinces. During the early part of the present century the work of Cornwallis and Wellesley began to tell: these great rulers selected as their favourites men of high character, and gave the Governorships and places at the great native Courts to men of the stamp of Elphinstone, Metcalfe, Edmonstone, Malcolm, and Munro. When Lord William Bentinck appeared on the scene the administration received another overhauling: the outcry of interested persons was very great, and is reflected in the transient literature of the time, but even so competent a critic as Mr. Shore, the Judge of Furukhabad, admits that many great evils required redress. He speaks of the "grossest dishonesty, immorality and general want of principle" as familiar to the English society, which he condemns for its easy attitude to the successful libertine, the duellist, the blackleg, and people whose infamous neglect of duty, he says, occasioned the ruin of hundreds, and the oppression of thousands. He names one Collector who stole Rs. 2,00,000 out of the Government Treasury. Not long since, he adds, a civil functionary of high rank was convicted of bribery and corruption to the most shameful degree. Several others had been guilty of the same. "Nay, I once knew a Collector who retained at the head of the Abkari Department a man who had, when a public officer, not long before embezzled a considerable sum of money and absconded, who was notoriously guilty of forgery, although, from the inefficiency of the Judge, he escaped conviction, solely because he was a good hand at promoting drunkenness, and thereby producing an increase of the revenue." No wonder, then, that Lord William Bentinck looked with suspicion on the whole service, and even hearkened to spies and informers. The Collector of Meerut in 1832 reported that nobody could pass the toll-house of that town without being exposed to plunder by the peons who collected the octroi. "Travellers are detained for hours, even days; the privacy of their females is intruded upon or threatened." Shore remarks that these malpractices went on at every such post in the country. But the custom house was the place where the most money could be extorted with the least risk. It was about this time that the tyranny of the Revenue subordinates at Indapur, near Poona, was brought to light: and the famous Revenue Survey was devised as a cure. Lord William did much to improve all the Courts: he created the system of a separate Civil Justice, and transferred the Magistracy and Police Superintendence from the District Judge to the Collector. It was a time of change. The Reform Bill was soon succeeded by the debates on the renewing of the Company's charter and before long the newly created Legislature at Calcutta took up the parable. In 1839 two Acts were passed, one of which was to enable the Bombay Government to appoint a Commission to try public servants for malversation. In 1843 an elaborate law for similar purposes was passed for Madras; it contained a provision for the Commission sending on the delinquent official to be tried by a Magistrate. At the same time Sir Charles Napier was drawing the attention of Courts-martial to the need of severe punishment of the offence of embezzlement or issuing cheques where there were no funds to meet them.

When Lord Macaulay and his colleagues framed the Penal Code in 1837, the present law about corruption was drafted after an elaborate discussion. The small punishment of three years' imprisonment was justified by the fact that expulsion from the service with ignominy was a terrible penalty in itself, and to many of the Covenanted servants, says Lord Macaulay, death would appear less dreadful. It is a sad commentary on this remark that before the Draft Code was passed into law, two Civil Servants under suspension at different times in the Bombay Presidency committed suicide. The Code-makers discuss the Act of Parliament of 1773 and the other laws in force; and among other things proposed to punish with a fine of three months' pay the departmental offences of neglect of duty, disobedience, and disrespect to superiors. The official superior was to try such cases, and the law which varied in different parts of India was to be made uniform. The clause drafted by Lord Macaulay never became part of the Penal Code; but after the three Reports of 1846, 1847 and 1848 had exhausted the subject, the present law about Commissions, Act 37 of 1850, was passed to enable Government to have "any imputation of misbehaviour" inquired into. Lord Cornwallis' procedure by information and the earlier Acts were then repealed.

In the meantime the Draft Penal Code was considered by all the Judges throughout the length and breadth of India. Some reported on bribery as an immemorial and widespread institution. It was said that no Police Darogah or Moonsiff ever paid for anything. "Nothing is more common," wrote Mr. Bacon, "than for an appellant to state in his petition that the Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff decided against him, notwithstanding the payment of such a sum, or that the decree against him was given for a higher bribe from the opposite party." A great many persons consulted doubted whether the criminal law should be applied to corrupt Judges, to officials who sold public offices, and others who extorted bribes. The scandal of dragging Covenanted Civil Servants before the ordinary Courts was especially insisted upon. But the Commissioners quoted the imprisonment and fine of Lord Bacon, the law of England and the Livingston Code, and decided that the ordinary criminal law should deal with all these functionaries. The danger of false and scandalous charges was however sought to be avoided, as in Lord Cornwallis's time, by prohibiting the commencement of the prosecution until the sanction of the Government had been obtained. Here the law now rests; the Penal Code and Procedure Code being passed into law.

Since 1850 there have been a few trials by Commission for neglect of duty, borrowing money, and making incorrect reports. Some of our readers may remember the sensation that occurred when Outram alleged the existence of "Khatpat" or intrigue in Bombay, and the great inquiry which now fills a folio volume. In Lord Falkland's time, in 1852, a local paper drew attention to the fact that two Judges of the Sudder Adawlut had tried cases in which their creditors were concerned. No offence against the law was suggested, only misbehaviour. Yet the Government removed them from this Bench, without even a trial by Commission, and appointed them to other lucrative posts in its Civil Service.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With respect to Mr. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed's statement that during the course of a conversation Mr. Fateh Ali had with me and Mr. Hakim, we said that we were in favour of the Congress is quite untrue. Let Mr. Fateh Ali remember that on the very night he is referring to both of us were requested to propose and second a proposition in favour of the Congress, but we refused point-blank. Now to deal with Mr. Shaik Mahomed Curtay. Mr. Curtay says that "many people who came to the last general meeting were not invited by the Anjuman, and whose opinion the Anjuman never cared for and would not care to know." This is tall talk, and is without foundation. At the great public meeting, held on the 4th instant, at which H. H. Aga Akbar Shah presided, Mr. Khurshied Hassan, the Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman Islam, was present, and at the conclusion of the meeting requested all those present to attend the meeting that was to be held next day. Could it be pretended then for a moment that anybody connected with the Anjuman-i-Islam was not aware of the public meeting held on the 4th instant,—let alone the great publicity given to it beforehand—or that those who attended the meeting of the 5th inst. were uninvited? Could the paid assistant secretary have attended the meeting of the 4th inst., and expressed himself in the way he did, without the order and consent of his immediate superiors? Mr. Curtay says that several of them raised both their hands. This is a device generally resorted to by those anxious to explain away their defeat and throw mud on the victors. I distinctly remember that in order to remove any shadow of doubt as to the majority against the Congress, Mr. M. H. Hakim offered that a poll might be taken; but Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee said if the majority was apparent, there was no necessity for a poll. Then Mr. Budrudin, turning to the assistant secretary, asked how matters stood, and the assistant secretary declared that the majority was against the Congress. When this was the state of fact it is now too late in the day to complain that some people raised both their hands. Now, Sir, as to the last point, that we ought not to have called a general meeting in anticipation of the one held on the 5th instant, I quite agree with Mr. Budrudin that this is a matter of opinion; but I differ from him on the point of individual taste. Mr. Dharamsi showed questionable taste in dragging into public a private letter of Mr. Hakim's. What would Mr. Dharamsi have said if Mr. Hakim had condescended to mention the names of those who were begging and canvassing him to go to the Congress? I should not have ventured to trouble you; but the other side has forced my hands by publishing an unseemly correspondence involving mutual recrimination.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 28. G. M. MUNSHI.

THE GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE N. O. ASCLEPIADEÆ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent, "R. N. Khory," for his reply to my communication anent the above plant; but I was highly amused at his precipitate assertion in saying that "the author does not believe (the plant) to belong to the natural order asclepiadeæ." I never said any thing of the kind, as I know that over a thousand species of this milky individual of the vegetable world have been discovered. Also I am quite surprised to find your enlightened correspondent could not detect the "printer's devil" by the omission of a "full stop," as above, between the initials of the words "Natural Order!" I adhered to the Botanical nomenclature, and any one possessing even an elementary knowledge of Botany would not mistake the "NO" (without the "full stop") for "*No* Asclepiadeæ!" Anyhow, I am glad to learn that Dr. Khory agrees with me, that this "newly discovered Indian plant" produces a "well known drug."

I have not seen the "Bombay Materia Medica, and their Therapeutics," hence my not quoting it. But is it not strange that neither Roxburg's "Flora Indica," Dr. Birdwood's "Economic Products of the Presidency of Bombay" (Ed. 1862), nor Dr. Watt's "Economic Products of India," 1883-84, mention anything about this Scandent? Perhaps they have given it under a different synonym.

The "Gymnema lactiferum—cow plant or milk producer—also grows in Ceylon, and yields a bland milk, which is sometimes substituted for "Vaccine-ichor." The leaves are put into sauces, instead of milk cream. I should like to know if this plant has been introduced into India, and if so, where?—Yours, &c.,

R. FRANK.

Aug. 27.

P. S.—I shall feel indebted to Dr. Khory to let me know the botanical synonym for the "Water producing plant" in India, of which several writers in the *Asian* are agitating. One writer says it is the "Bauhinia Vahlii." I doubt it.

R. F.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 24th inst:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	36	96	Nasik	16	93
Raver	8	97	Deolali	15	92
Nimbora	11	90	Ghoti	17	84
Bhadli	13	60	Nargaon	14	60
Jalgaon	21	89	Warrangaon	15	80
Sirsoli	12	74	Hudgi	25	5
Mhasawad	12	61	Mohol	9	93
Maheji	11	17	Madha	12	10
Pachora	16	44	Barsi Road	6	45
Kasgaon	14	6	Keim	5	99
Naidongri	12	11	Jehur	3	90
Chalisgaon	10	60	Pomalwari	2	45
Nandgaon	9	38	Dexal	6	18
Manmad	6	79	Lanowli	135	14
Lasalgaon	9	40	Dhond	9	77
Kherwadi	14	45	Talegaon	27	67

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

POONA AT THE PLAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 27.

ON Saturday a theatrical performance under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay took place at the Gymkhana Club. The Club was thrown open to the public, and, in spite of its being the height of the Poona season, nearly everybody who is anybody was there.

Here is the cast:—

HELPING HANDS.

Lord Quaverly	Captain Ross
The Hon. Calverly Hautbois	Mr Dunsterville
Lorentz Hartmann (a blind musician)	Lieut-Col Cowper
John Merton	Mr Cloete, R H A
Isaac Wolff	Capt Hodgkinson
William Rufus (of the shoe black brigade)	Mr Dickinson
Lazarus Solomon	Mr Wilson, R E
Danby	Mr Buck
Margaret Hartmann	Mrs Walter Ross
Tilda	Mrs Hay
Mrs Booty	Mrs Hibbert

"Helping Hands," by Tom Taylor, is, as is well-known, a domestic drama of considerable ability, and a by-no-means easy play to represent.

The first act opens in a miserable attic, the home of a musician and his daughter who have known better days. A gentle beautiful girl sits at the table, counting the pages of music she has sat up all night to copy in the hope of earning enough to pay their rent. A hard, vulgar landlady enters, Mrs. Booty (Mrs. Hibbert) and threatens to sell up the poor musician's little remaining property, unless the five pound ten shillings due to her is paid by twelve o'clock. The delicate girl coughs and soliloquizes her determination to go and try to get the money from Signor Chiara, for whom she copies music. Just at this moment Mr. Merton (Mr. Cloete) a doctor, lodging in the house, comes in to pay a professional visit on the old musician, who is blind and crippled with rheumatism. Doctor Merton notices that the room is cold, and notices also Margaret Hartmann's deep cough, and calls to the maid-of-all-work (Mrs. Hay) to light a fire. Tilda appears with coals from the Doctor's room just in time to overhear poor Margaret's story of her life. Her account of her happy home when her father was first violin at the opera, and then of how her father's eyesight failed, and they were reduced to want, and how her mother died of consumption, appeals to the heart of the servant-maid, who stands by brushing away the tears with her soiled hands and apron, and she cries out "Oh! don't, don't, Miss, I can't bear it—no," that I can't. It's too cutting.' Merton continues his talk with Margaret, tells her that unless she can winter in a warmer climate she is in danger of dying of consumption like her mother, and them he declares his devotion to her, and asks her to be his wife when he is well enough off to marry. Hartmann (Colonel Cowper) totters in, and describes a dream he has had, carrying him back to the days of his prosperity. While old Hartmann is discoursing on his Stradivarius Beethoven's symphony in La, and heaven's harmonies, Tilda bursts in to announce, "the advices gratises is come," and the doctor goes; Margaret then lights her father's pipe, and they talk of a boy whom Hartmann had taken from misery and adopted, and who returned the kindness by robbing his benefactor. Tilda returns with a letter from the Hon. Calverly Hautbois, who writes on behalf of his brother Lord Quaverly to invite Hartmann to inspect his collection of violins. Old Hartmann goes to visit Lord Quaverly, and Margaret to get money for her music copying. While they are gone the landlady brings Mr. Wolff, a Jewish dealer, (Captain Hodgkinson) and Lazarus Solomons (Mr. Wilson) to appraise poor Hartmann's goods. The quick eye of the Jew detects an original painting of Beethoven, an Italian inlaid table, and a "real Stradivarius of the maker's best year," and whispers to his companion Lazzy. "We are in for a good thing here, Ma boy." They decide to send a "pal" to buy the goods and to sell them to Lord Quaverly, and thus clear at least £200. Tilda has looked on at the arrangement to sell up the occupants of the "two pair back" with sorrow and sympathy, and offers her wages for two years to the cruel Mrs. Booty, who exclaims, "There's imperence! flying in the face of your lawful missus, I won't wait a day." At this point Shockey, *alias* William Rufus, the musician's reformed protege, and Tilda's workhouse acquaintance, offers the landlady the money for the articles that have just been appraised, and finds that they belong to his good friend of the past, and determines to spend the ten pounds he possesses in saving Hartmann and his daughter in their distress. He learns from Tilda that nothing but wintering in a warm climate can save Margaret, and it occurs to him to sell the Stradivarius violin to Wolff for its full value, it being now useless to the rheumatic Hartmann, and so provide means for the journey abroad. When Hartmann returns from his visit to Lord Quaverly he is terribly afflicted to hear that his beloved violin has been seized for debt, and, of course, has no idea of the kind scheme in the head of William Rufus.

The second act opens in Lord Quaverly's library. Lord Quaverly and his brother, the Hon. Hautbois (Mr. Dunsterville) exchange views on violins and on the young heir Lord Tweedle When Wolff is announced, bringing the violin bought from William Rufus for £50, Quaverly agrees to pay £250 for it, but sends Wolff to bring the pedigree of the instrument. When Hartmann pays his second visit to Lord Quaverly, he hears the tones of his beloved violin proceeding from the music room, and goes into ecstacies at having found his Stradivarius. Lord Quaverly comes in with the violin in his hand, and while an amusing scene is taking place between him and the old musician, each claiming the instrument, Danby announces that the baby, "Lord Tweedle, is much worse—in danger of croup, and getting black in the face." All the doctors in the neighbourhood are sent for, and William Rufus, the shoe-black at Tilda's suggestion goes for Dr. Merton, who comes and cures the young Lord and earns the gratitude of the father, who desires Merton to name his reward. Merton declares himself an enthusiast on the subject of voilins, and asks as a gift the Stradivarius Quaverly had just bought from Wolff. Poor Hartmann resigns himself to the loss of his darling instrument, he realizes that the price paid by Wolff to Rufus will provide the means for him to take his daughter to winter in a warmer clime, but when Merton presents him with his beloved Stradivarius he embraces it and goes almost mad with joy. Hartmann consents to the marriage of Merton and his daughter, and they invite the faithful Tilda and William Rufus to accompany the family abroad, their "Helping Hands" having changed deep distress into bright prosperity. Lorentz Hartmann, the blind musician, was well personated by Colonel Cowper. This make-up was perfect, not a trace of the colonel being left in appearance, voice, or gesture. The German accent was admirably imitated, and his enthusiastic rendering of poor Hartmann's love of music and of his Stradivarius evidenced the presence of a true artist. He carried the audience completely with him, as he extolled his Stradivarius of 1712, "a gold feedle, a jewel feedle, a melodian casket. The wood of him remember all de adgios dat winds have whispered to his summer leaves, the organ fugues dat great storms thundered in the bare winter boughs. Mine feedle, see you in him is for me all God's beauty world, all men's emotion world." The old musician's terrible distress at the loss of his Stradivarius was also most touchingly depicted. He laments his grievous loss, saying, "He was mine pride, mine consolation, mine friend." The house doubtless acknowledged Colonel Cowper to be an accomplished actor, though many probably regretted that his role obliged him to spoil his English pronunciation, and thus render the difficulty of following him great, especially for those at a considerable distance. Mrs. Ross personated Margaret Hartmann very effectively. Her prettiness, sweet manner and sympathetic voice, rendered very little more necessary. Had she thrown more pathos into the story of her father's affliction, her mother's death, and the gradual decline of her family from luxury to absolute beggary, the audience would have wept with poor Tilda, but it was kind of her to only look good, and appealing, and devoted, and so save the many hard-worked officials, from his Excellency the Governor downwards, from wasting their nervous force in tears. The charm of the whole play rested in Mrs. Hay's bright representation of the kind-hearted and clear-headed maid-of-all-work "Tilda." Perhaps Mrs. Hay looked too pretty for one so lowly, but she nevertheless sustained the part throughout. Her reminiscence of workhouse life was one of the most amusing passages in a rather lugubrious play. Every "point" and every humourous touch, or quaint servant-girlism in the text was given with the incisive tone and becoming gesture so few can accomplish. Critics can never more say "Mrs. Hay is always Mrs. Hay," now that she has successfully pourtrayed so many types of character. The meeting of Tilda with Shockey, *alias* William Rufus, of the shoe-black brigade, (Mr. Dickenson) was a perfect piece of acting, and brought down the house. Shockey was drollery personified with a touch of caricature, and as he and Tilda reminded one another of the various ways in which they had managed to extract fun out of their dreary workhouse existence, the audience grew more and more amused, and more in love with the sunny natures of the two performers. Mr. Dunsterville, as the Hon'ble Caverly Hautbois, played the part well of a man destitute of principle, of feeling, and of taste, an incarnation of heartless elegance. Danby (Mr. Buck) performed his part perfectly, and Poona would like to see him in a character more worthy of his histrionic power.

Captain Hodgkinson was well made-up as Wolff, the avaricious Jew, and, his identity was almost lost. His gesticulation was effective, and his acting displayed the artistic power of preserving the unity of the character he personated in all its details. Mrs. Hibbert looked and played the part of the cruel landlady very well. It is always a thankless task to depict a disagreeable person, and there could hardly be a more hateful character than Mrs. Booty. Tilda, commenting on her, said: "Wouldn't I send Missus to the House of Correction, just!" There remains only to notice Captain Ross as Lord Quaverly, Mr. Cloete as John Merton, the Doctor, and Mr. Wilson as Lazarus Solomon. All looked their parts, and played with naturalness, though evidencing want of practice. Poona will, however, be doubtless glad to see them personate other characters at some future time. Taking the play as a whole, it was wanting in a certain cohesion. The cues were not all taken up quickly enough, so that there was a want of clearness about the play that showed defective stage management, and that made the performance patchey. The rehearsals of a play with so little plot need to be particularly vigilant to render the performance of it clear. His Excellency the Governor marked his appreciation by throwing two beautiful bouquets at the feet of the chief lady amateurs.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND THE *TIMES OF INDIA.*

THE *Times of India* yesterday gave editorial prominence to the following statement:—

> We are given to understand that his Highness the Nizam or his Chief Minister feel somewhat aggrieved at the notice taken by us of statements made by a Calcutta evening paper some six weeks ago, pointing to the retaining by the Hyderabad Government of an organ or organs among the Anglo-Indian Press, in reference to the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal. This information comes to us by a rather circuitous route. In short, it reached us from England by the last mail, and is to the effect that the statements referred to "are embarrassing only, or chiefly, because the *Times of India* has quoted the allegation." It was our intention, as already stated in our columns, not to refer again to the subjects, and under ordinary circumstances we would not allude to the communication now received. But it comes to us in a manner and from a source, both of which in a measure compel us to take some notice of the matter. We, therefore, honestly assure his Highness the Nizam and his Chief Minister, that nothing could have been further from our intention than to endorse the truth of the statements referred to, much less to imply that the Hyderabad Government had entered into any "compromising" engagements whatever with any newspapers in British India. An insinuation, not a direct charge, was made that the *Times of India* had at one time "cracked" up the mining concession, and at another declared it to be "valueless." This was untrue: we were bound in our own interests to say so; and we did so emphatically. That was all. The *Pioneer*, upon whom a more serious attack was made, did the same; and had others followed suit, the matter would probably there have ended. But *qui s'excuse s'accuse*, is an adage which some people do not see the full force of and which Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell even have recently, with singular short-sightedness, forgotten to remember. But be that as it may, even admitting that the Hyderabad Government, as a Government, had thought proper in the recent crisis to retain one, or two, or three organs in the Anglo-Indian Press to represent its views, from the manner in which such an act has been written about in certain prints one would imagine that it was a crime among the most heinous in the calendar. The practice is certainly an un-English one, and in England finds so little favour as to be stigmatized under the opprobrious term of "nobbling the Press." At the same time, with all our admiration for the independence of the daily press in England, it would be affectation to assert that this very thing has not occasionally been done. Party organs are plentiful in England, but official organs are not an English institution. Still *communiques* not unfrequently appear in the *Standard* or *Morning Post*, and even now one of the gravest charges of the Irish party in regard to the Commission of Inquiry into "Parnellism and Crime" is that Government and the *Times* are acting in concert. The *communiques* moreover referred to are never repudiated, and, as a rule, are instinctively recognized abroad as such, and taken note of. In fact, the practice is often adopted as a convenient mode of giving notice or a warning to a foreign Power, in plainer language than diplomatic usage would sanction that the British Government has put its foot down and will recede no further.
>
> But if the practice of a Government having a recognized official organ is rare in England, it is very well known on the continent of Europe. In fact, almost every European Government has an official organ. The well-known *Moniteur* was almost as inseparable from the French Government as the *Ministre de l'Interieur*. Bismarck has his organ, the *North German Gazette*, and he occasionally sends *communiques*, we believe, to the *Cologne Gazette*. The organ of the Russian Government is the *St. Petersburg Gazette*; and recently during the ascendancy of M. Katkoff, the *Moscow Gazette* on the Slav question was the highest authority. But as the Russian capital is out of the way, and no Russian paper has a very large circulation out of Russia, the Government has a separate organ at Brussels, *Le Nord*. There is nothing, moreover, secret in the connection of the various continental Governments with the various continental organs of public opinion to which we have referred, unless, perhaps, it may be the arrangements under which the several newspapers agree to write to order. With that the public have no concern whatever, and *knowing the source of the opinions* expressed by the particular organ that may be in question, *no one is deceived* and no harm is done to anyone. All that we state is, of course, as well known to our European contemporaries as it is to ourselves; but it may not be known to the Hyderabad Government, for whose information, we write. If Prince Bismarck has his political organ in the press, why should not Sir Asman Jah have his? or if the Government of the Czar of All the Russias has two organs, one at home and one abroad, why should his Highness the Nizam's Prime Minister think it compromising to have two abroad? We can assure his Excellency that, in our humble judgment, the only thing that should possibly be compromising about such an arrangement, if existent, would be the disavowing it. Would his Excellency be surprised to hear that the desirability of having an official organ in the Anglo-Indian Press has often been urged upon the Government with the view of correcting false and erroneous statements regarding its views had intentions in the European and Native Press, had frequently been entertained. In some memorable instances negotiations have actually been entered into and proceeded some lengths towards completion; but have generally broken down at the point when the "consideration" to be allowed by the Government to the organ for the sacrifice of its independence came in. Though we cannot say that overtures of this nature have been made to us, we commit no breach of confidence when we mention that before now we have been sounded on this subject, but our reply was so clear and distinct a negative as to admit of no misconception. We appreciate the high compliment paid to us by the Nizam's Government, and we trust, from what we have said, that we have made it clear to the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah, that in anything we have said we had no intention whatever of casting any reflection on the Hyderabad Durbar. We are well aware that, leaving this wretched mining scandal altogether out of account, from a variety of causes, some beyond and above his control, his Excellency has an extremely difficult task before him; we believe he has set himself resolutely to the duty of performing it honestly, faithfully, and vigorously; and such being the case, he is, in our opinion, fully entitled to count on the good wishes and good word—we will not say support, for that he should look alone to his Highness the Nizam—of every high class and honest journal throughout the length and breadth of the continent of India, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will receive it.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., presiding. There were present, besides the chairman, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., M. N. Banaji, N. B. Jeejeebhoy, R. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashankar.

CONTRACTORS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

The following letter from Dr. Waters w[illegible] of the items on the agenda paper:—

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, at the next meeting of the Town Council, I shall draw attention to the following facts which have just transpired in the local Small Cause Court.

1. The Municipality entered into a contract with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. for the execution of the Tansa aqueduct.

2. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. sublet to Colonel Beaumont.

3. Colonel Beaumont sublet the portion containing No. 7 tunnel to Messrs. Greengrass and Co., a firm consisting of Charles Greengrass (brother to J. Greengass, an Assistant Superintendent of the Municipality, whose duty it is to inspect this portion of the work), and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee (brother of Rustomjee Hormusjee, a clerk of the Municipality employed under J. Greengrass), in which Hormusjee Bhikajee (father of Nusserwanjee and Rustomjee) also apparently has some interest.

4 Messrs. Greengrass and Co. again sublet the work of No. 7 tunnel to a firm originally consisting of Hormusjee Pestonjee, Rao Saheb Raghunath (who has since filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court), Narsidas (who has since retired), and Dorabjee.

5. Hormusjee Pestonjee and Dorabjee, after the commencement of the work and after the insolvency and retirement of Rao Saheb Raghunath and Narsidas, respectively, took in partnership Anderson, lately the proprietor and editor of the *Advocate of India*, and Rustomjee, a cousin of Hormusjee Bhikajee, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Hormusjee above-mentioned.

Neither Messrs. Greengrass and Co., nor the present firm of Hormusjee Pestonjee and Co., would appear to have any means whatever, as the former have not made to the latter a single one of the monthly payments agreed on for their work, nor have the latter made with the former a single one of the monthly deposit of Rs. 250 in accordance with agreement.

I shall move that, in the opinion of the Town Council, the state of things thus revealed is extremely unsatisfactory, and that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to institute a strict investigation of the matter and furnish a report thereon at his earliest convenience.—Yours, &c.,

Dr. Waters said that what he had mentioned in his letter having come to his notice he thought it right to draw the attention of the Town Council to it. Discussions had recently taken place with regard to Municipal engineering works, which were found to be unsatisfactory, either on account of inefficiency on the part of the executive, or failure on the part of the contractors to comply with the terms of the contract. As already much loss had accrued to the Municipality from defective arrangements in this respect, he thought it right to draw the attention of the Town Council to what had come to his notice. It seemed a very unsatisfactory state of things that there should be any consanguinity between the contractors and any members of the inspectorial staff of the Municipality. In the first place, it seemed to him irregular that the work should at all be sublet. He believed there was a clause in the contract which prohibited sub-letting except with the sanction of the Commissioner. He feared the contract was being carried on by people who were not conversant with that sort of work. For instance, the editor of a newspaper was not the person whom one might expect to be well versed in masonry and the construction of large works. (Laughter.) He might further mention that Messrs. Greengrass and Co. appeared to have been stopped from the work by Col. Beaumont. The work appeared to have been so unsatisfactorily executed, and Col. Beaumont was so displeased with it, that he requested Messrs. Greengrass and Co. to stop the work. Messrs. Greengrass and Co. had not paid their sub-contractors any thing, and as these men had not received any money they insisted on proceeding with the work, until Col. Beaumont had ejected the employes of the sub-contractors by force. All this was very unsatisfactory, and required the close attention of the Town Council. He thought whether the matter was correctly stated or not—and he could hardly imagine it was incorrectly stated—it was right that the contractors should see that the attention of the Town Council had been drawn to it, and that they were determined, so far as possible, to prevent a recurrence of such a state of things as they had to face in regard to the Malabar Hill and the Bhandarwada Reservoirs. (Hear, hear.)

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the Municipality had agreed to pay Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. for the whole work, and it was not their concern to know whether some labourers employed under piece-work had been paid or not, how much Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. had paid to Col. Beaumont, and how much Col. Beaumont had to pay to the people employed on piece-work. It was impossible to perform bad work in digging a hole, which was the work these men had to do. He (the Commissioner) liked to know in what respects Dr. Waters considered the state of things extremely unsatisfactory.

Dr. Cowasji: What about the sub-letting?

The Chairman: When a contract is at first given to a good man, and he passes it on to inferior men who have connection with subordinates of the Municipality, the work is in danger of being executed unsatisfactorily.

Mr. Javerilal: Yes, there is a danger of inferior work being done.

The Acting Commissioner said the men had only to dig a hole and nothing more. The hole must be dug and the work could not be good or bad. They had only to see that the hole was dug. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. had last year a great difficulty about boring the tunnel, and they, with the sanction and approval of Mr. Clerke as well as the Commissioner, brought out Col. Beaumont, with his pneumatic air machine for the purpose. The firm had brought out Col. Beaumont, with the very best desire to do the best class of work possible, and they agreed to pay him for the tunnel work, which he executed, at a certain rate. He went on with his work for a certain time, till his own capital was expended, when he came to another arrangement with Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co. It was that instead of being paid by piece-work he became their paid servant. What other interest he had in the work, that is to say, whether he was to be paid anything on the profit at the end of the work or not, he (the Commissioner) could not tell. Furthermore, the Commissioner (whose remarks were very imperfectly heard) was understood to say that all the work done by Mr. Greengrass was not under the supervision of his relative, but a considerable portion was in charge of another inspector, Mr. Nadarshaw.

Mr. Javerilal: On the face of it it looks suspicious that a man should execute any work under the inspection of his brother.

The Acting Commissioner admitted that it did look rather bad. With regard to all these underground arrangements with the *Advocate of India*, he disclaimed any knowledge of it. He added that when a firm like Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., had to carry out a large work, they must naturally employ men under them to do portions of it on piece-work, and he did not see any way in which the Municipality could interfere.

Mr. Banaji said that since they had on record what Dr. Waters had very properly brought to the notice of the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner might also be requested to put his own explanation in writing, in order to satisfy the public. He for one thought the explanation given by the Commissioner was satisfactory, so far as it went.

Dr. Cowasji said it had been arranged with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., that they would be paid a considerable sum—about a lakh—in excess of the contract terms, if they were to complete the work in a satisfactory manner within a certain period. If the contractors were letting the work to other people, as has been pointed out by Dr. Waters, it would be very interesting to know whether the work performed by them was satisfactory or not. He hoped the Commissioner would inquire into the matter and supply the Town Council with the facts at an early date.

The Acting Commissioner: I have nothing more to inquire into.

Mr. Javerilal said the Town Council must know whether every care was taken by the engineers to get sound work from contractors. An inquiry made during the progress of the work would do a great deal of good.

Dr. Waters said he had discovered in this case that there had been frequent sub-letting. It did not appear whether they could interfere with it or not, but until a full investigation was made and the facts reported to them, they could not say that the arrangements were anything but extremely unsatisfactory. The frequency of sub-letting must mean that the last contractor, in order to make something out of the job, must do everything in his power to scamp the work. With regard to Col. Beaumont's relationship with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., it was certainly more satisfactory that he should be a paid servant of the company. But he (Dr. Waters) thought it would be objectionable for the company to sublet the contract, as that would endanger the quality of the work. (Hear, hear.) As for the boring of the tunnel, there was a possibility of the work being done ill. The editor might direct his charge unskilfully, and it might cause an inconvenient crack. (Laughter.) In conclusion, Dr. Waters wished it to be understood that in bringing forward his motion, he did not at all mean to hold Mr. Charles responsible for what had taken place. His object was simply to secure the execution of the best possible work, and to see that those concerned would be careful not to do anything which would constitute an infraction of contract. With the view of making his proposition, coming at the end of his letter, perfectly acceptable, Dr. Waters said he would omit from it these words—" that in the opinion of the Town Council, the state of things is extremely unsatisfactory." His motion would now run as follows :—" That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to institute a strict investigation in the matter, and furnish a report thereon at his earliest convenience."

Mr. Banaji seconded the motion.

Colonel Merewether thought the motion before the Town Council went rather too far. He did not see it was necessary for the Commissioner to make a strict inquiry into the matter, inasmuch as he appeared to know the entire circumstances of the case already. He thought it would be quite sufficient to ask him to furnish a report, and they might well defer their condemnation, or any further remarks they might have to make, until they had received the report. He asked whether it was necessary to make " a strict investigation " in the matter, as was proposed by Dr. Waters.

Dr. Waters : I think it would be as well that the inquiry should be made, in order that we may let those concerned see that we are taking an interest in the matter, and that we are anxious to get the best possible work done for our money.

Colonel Merewether : That is, the Municipal Commissioner might call upon Mr. Anderson, the editor and proprietor of the *Advocate of India*, to say what he knows about these matters, and so on ? (Laughter.) I beg to move an amendment that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to favour the Town Council with a report on the matter brought to their notice by Dr Waters.

Major Selby seconded the amendment.

On a division only the proposer and seconder voted in favour of the amendment. The original motion was then carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

At the conclusion of the business before the Town Council, Major Selby said he intended to give notice at an early date about the system of giving compensation for damaged clothes to police officers while attending a fire. He had heard that, whether the clothes were damaged or not, they received a certain compensation, and in some cases the amount so given was pretty high.

Major Selby also gave notice that he was going to ask at a future meeting of the Council whether it was a fact that the Municipality had encroached on certain Government land in building the hanging garden on Malabar Hill, and that the Government had asked the Municipality to pay for that land.

The Council then adjourned.

GENSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your review of " The Long White Mountain or a Journey in Manchuria, by H. E. M. James, Bo. C. S," Gensing is mentioned as being frequently referred to, and information regarding its origin is solicited.

The true Gensing or Ginseng of Japan, China, and North Asia is the product of the root of " Panax Ginseng C. A. Meyer," which is highly esteemed by the Chinese physicians, who contend that it possesses most wonderful properties as restoring exhausted animal powers, as removing the deficiencies of old age, and if anything can do so, of securing immortality. The name Ginseng is said to mean " wonder of the world," and that of Panax " remedy for all things ;" the two names combined may be read as " elixir of life." Occasionally Ginseng has been sold at a price corresponding with its own weight in gold. The properties of the root have been tried in Europe, but without remarkable result.

It may interest your readers that a plant, doubtfully distinct from this species, is indigenous in Northern India, viz., Aralia Pseudo Ginseng Benth.—Yours, &c.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

Aug. 27.

.S.—In my letter on Gymnema, read Gymnos for Gunos, and Gymnema lactiferum for Gymnema laetiferium.

G. C.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday evening in the offices of Messrs. Glade and Co., its secretaries and treasures. Mr. R. P. Billimoria was in the chair.

The following report was submitted to the meeting :

Your directors now have the pleasure to lay before you the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1888. The number of bales pressed during the past season is :—Bombay, 52,891 bales against 41,193 in 1886-87 ; Bhownuggur, 8,497 bales against 7,770 in 1886-87 ; total, 61,388 bales against 48,963 bales, showing an increase of 12, 425 bales as compared with the work done by the presses in the previous year. The agreement for working jointly with the Colaba Press Company and New Apollo Press Company expired on 31st December, 1887, and as the other two companies would not agree to such terms as our company was entitled to the agreement for joint working was not renewed. The profit and loss account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 19,046-4-9 which your directors recommend to dispose of as follows :—To declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, absorbing Rs. 15,000, and to carry the balance of Rs. 4,046-4-9 forward to new account. Mr D H Glade has rejoined the board since Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs left for Europe, and this appointment is submitted for confirmation. Messrs. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria and Dewjee Ramjee retire from office according to regulations, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed adopting this report of the accounts ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 per share ; reelecting the retiring directors and confirming the appointment of Mr. Glade on the board. The auditor having been appointed, a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, and treasurers was passed, as also to the chairman.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following were the additional passengers per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, which sailed yesterday with the homeward mails :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Charles
Mr Snuggs
Mr W Meboney

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H G Sharp

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Von Houthman.

MR. ROWNTREE asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in Parliament during the week before last mail left, whether it was within the knowledge of the Government that Dr Gowing Middleton, a British subject travelling in Spain, was attacked and robbed by a gipsy of notoriously bad antecedents at Cordova, and had to stand his trial for taking the life of the gipsy in self-defence ; that on the 12th of December last Dr. Gowing Middleton deposited £400 as bail for his appearance at the trial ; that at the trial at Cordova, on the 9th of April, Dr Gowing Middleton was honourably acquitted, and an order was made that the money and walking-stick taken from him by his assailant should be returned, together with the £400 so deposited, but that this order has not been complied with so far as the return of the bail is concerned ; and whether, in view of the great cost incurred by Dr Middleton in proving his innocence, and the continued loss to which the detention of the £400 exposes him, her Majesty's Government would forthwith make representations to the Government of Spain in his behalf ? Sir J. Fergusson replied that Dr Middleton's bail has not yet been returned to him because the gipsies have appealed to the Supreme Court at Madrid. His case is one of great hardship, but he has suffered no injustice at the hands of the Spanish authorities, and the Secretary of State could not found any claim upon the Spanish Government for compensation.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

AN adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday afternoon at the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. There was a large attendance of members. The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. K. D. Naigaumwalla's amendment on section 13 of the Act, which says :—" The persons to be nominated must be graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing, or professors of not less than three years' standing in colleges recognised by the University as qualified to teach the complete course requisite for a degree." Mr. Naigaumwalla's amendment was that the above section be left out, and the following substituted :—"No person shall be nominated under section 12 who is not either a fellow of the Royal Society (of London), or a graduate of a University or college of not less than five years' standing, or a member of not less than five years standing of one of the professions in which the University grants degrees or licenses, who holds a qualification equal to any such degree or license, or a professor of not less than three years' standing in a college recognised by the University to teach the complete course requisite for a degree or license."

Professor W. G. Forrest, in resuming the debate, said the Advocate-General had pointed out in his speech on the last occasion that the passing of section 13, as framed by the Syndicate, would produce certain hardships and anomalies. No one could deny this. But the question arose whether it was better for them to cure those hardships and to efface those anomalies to lower the standard of intellectual qualification required of those to whom they were going to entrust in a great measure the future government of this University. (Hear, hear.) When this Bill was passed he hoped and he felt certain that those who would be elected fellows would not be M. A.'s of Oxford or Cambridge, or Fellows of the Royal Society, or Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, but the best graduates of the Bombay University. (Hear, hear.) The main object of the Bill was, by allowing the graduates of the Bombay University to elect representatives on their governing body, to bring the University into close connection with the best intellect of the land. If they passed the amendment they would hand over the government of the University in a great measure not to the best intellects of the presidency, but to men who had merely passed the ordinary B. A. degree. The result of that would be that an M. A., who was vastly superior in academic rank to a B. A. would, by the right of election, become his inferior in University status. It had been stated that at Oxford and Cambridge one became a member of the Senate by having the M. A. degree, and that he got this degree by merely paying a fee, and that, therefore, in fact, at Oxford and Cambridge the qualification was a B. A. degree. It must be remembered that the members of the Senate of those Universities had but little to do but to give their votes as to who should represent them in the House of Commons. It had been stated that by giving the right of nomination to M. As they would limit the influence of the other Faculties. He allowed that to be an evil, but it was only a temporary evil. Once the other Faculties knew that the M. A. degree with it the great privilege of sharing in the administration of the University, the members of the other Faculties would also proceed to the higher degrees. They were asked as to what they would do in the case of a man who distinguished himself in after-life in science and literature, and who, by some unfortunate accident, could not proceed to the B. A. degree. It was impossible to legislate for each individual case and hardship. But in this case the remedy was at hand, because such a man would have the first claim to government for nomination. (Hear, hear.) He thought one of the advantages of fixing a high standard of qualification for election would be that it would compel Government to nominate men of intellectual eminence only. (Hear, hear.) No longer would a fellowship of the University be warded to some rich tradesman or some obsequious supporter. The Government would have to find men in every way equal to the M. A.'s, and that they would then be bound to nominate men like the Fellows of the Royal Society or Fellows of the College of Surgeons, and the distinguished professors of St. Xavier's College—all intellectual men—whom there might be some technical objection to elect. Since this Bill had been brought forward he had had the opportunity of discussing it with men in different parts of India,—men of very wide and liberal views —and he had found a very strong prejudice against the Bill. They said, " Are you going to throw open your University to mere election ; are you going to turn it into a mere corporation ?" To them he replied that they mistook the scope of the Bill. The University only wished to gain the assistance of their very best men. The object of the Bill was not merely to give a franchise, but was to promote learning in the Bombay presidency. He allowed the hardship, but he thought that to pass the amendment would be a far greater evil than the few hardships caused by the original section.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick said he opposed the amendment on three general principles—first, that the amendment was directly opposed to the whole scope, the leading principle of the Bill ; secondly, to pass it would be eminently derogatory to the University ; and, thirdly, that if they passed it, it would in its results most inevitably prove seriously prejudicial to the true interest of the University. The principle of the Bill had been very fully set forth to them on two occasions by Mr. Justice Birdwood, and in that principle, they had all gladly acquiesced until now, and that principle, as he (Mr. Birdwood) had stated, was the principle of self-government for the future. He had said that this institution was to be largely a self-governing institution, and by a self-governing University he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) understood was meant an University, mainly, if not exclusively, governed by its own members. Now, whatever they might think of self-government in political matters, there could be no doubt at all that in academical matters self-government was a most admirable principle. Keeping in mind this leading principle of the Bill, what should they expect the section to provide. He took it that they should expect it to provide, first, that they should have an efficient Senate, and, secondly, that so far as was consistent with efficiency they should have a Senate composed of members of the University. (Hear, hear.) So far as that section admitted others besides members of the University into the Senate, it deviated from that principle. But they should try to deviate from that principle as little as possible, and foreign element should be admitted into the Senate as sparingly as possible. The original section provided that only graduates of Indian and British Universities should be eligible for election. He refused altogether to admit that graduates of British Universities could be regarded by the Bombay University as coming at all within the same category as graduates of foreign Universities, the subject of foreign powers. He did not think that, with the exception, perhaps, of gentlemen, who possibly belonged to what they were fond of calling the advanced school of political thought, and who were generally patriots of all other countries but their own, it would be considered surprising by any one that the framers of the Bill should be of opinion that if new members of the University were at all to be admitted to the Senate they should be members of those Universities, and of those alone, to whose sons the University of this city owed its very existence and to whom it certainly owed its present prosperous condition. (Hear, hear.) He thought these must have been the considerations which operated on the minds of the framers of the section as it originally stood, and the same considerations must have operated on the Syndicate in approving of the section. Now what did the amendment say ? It said that a Senate composed of the best men of English and Indian Universities combined could not be efficient. They must have a Senate composed of representatives of all the tongues and nations of the world. It would not do for them to have a homogenous Senate composed, as far as possible, of members of one common University, or at all events, citizens of one common Empire. But in order to have an efficient Senate they must have Medes and Parthians, and Cappadocians, and, in fact, men from all parts of the world. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That was precisely the position of those who would support the amendment that they could not have an efficient Senate except they appealed to the whole world. He asked the Senate to refuse to adopt that view, which would be a most pitiful confession of weakness that any University could make. He should have thought that Mr. Naigaumvalla, supported as he was by the Advocate-General, would propose that they should station a deputation at the Apollo Bunder to intercept people as they landed on these shores, and ask them if they belonged to the University of Bonn, or Berlin, or Montreal, and if they said yes, then they might be told, " we can not govern ourselves. Pray come and help us." (Laughter.) As to the proposal to lower the intellectual qualification for membership of this University, Mr. Kirkpatrick said it would be a great pity not to exact a high intellectual qualification for that purpose. He had, indeed, been greatly astonished to find it proposed that graduates of five years' standing should be eligible for election, and the proposal rested on the ground that possibly some efficient member, some person who might do the University a service, should be excluded from it. In answer to that, he would say that some would, of course, be excluded ; for there never yet was any qualification which did not operate to exclude some individual, who, but for not possessing that exact qualification, would have made a most admirable officer. But as the Professor had told the meeting, we could not legislate for individual case. He did not doubt that there were gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce who would be able to give them most admirable service. There were gentlemen in the army and in the Civil Service, and he would go so far as to say there were probably members of the Bombay Gymkhana who would be admirable members of the Senate. Did Mr. Naigaumvalla propose to add a schedule to the Bill saying that all members of these institutions should be eligible for election ? His friend, the hon. Mr. Latham, in his speech the other night, said with horror depicted on his face—(a laugh)—" Why, under this section as it stands, Professor Wordsworth would not be eligible for election ;" and he went on to say that in the face of that fact the section stood self condemned. (Hear, hear. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) confessed he was perfectly astonished to hear such a proposition as that from Mr. Latham, for he must surely be aware that that was no argument at all. He did not yield to any one in his regard and admiration for Professor Wordsworth. But he was a member of the University of Oxford, and has such he was, or, at least, competent to be a member of its Convocation.

The Hon. Mr. Latham : Being a B. A. he cannot be a member of the Convocation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Then even the University of Oxford has to do without Professor Wordsworth, according to my learned friend. (Laughter and hear, hear.) But, Mr. Kirkpatrick continued, assuming that Mr. Wordsworth was quite eligible for election or was a member of the Convocation of Oxford, no being a member of the University of Cambridge or the University of London, he could not be eligible for election to either of these Universities. Now the speaker asked Mr. Latham if he would have the courage to go to the Convocation of those Universities and say " What, your system does not allow the election of a man like a Professor Wordsworth to the Convocation ? Then I say your system stands self-condemned." (Hear, hear.) He did not think Mr. Latham would have the courage to say anything of the kind, and if he would not do so, then the speaker did not think he ought to have had the courage to lay down that proposition here. It seemed to him that Mr. Naiguamvalla argued that there could not be an efficient Senate composed of members of this University and the Universities at home.

Mr. Naigaumvalla : I never meant to say anything of the kind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I am interpreting his amendment by his speech. But I am glad that he now disavows that interpretation. Then I conceive there is only one other interpretation which can be put upon it. It is not efficiency he looks for at all. He wants to have an ornamental assembly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Naigaumvalla : I never said that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing, said Mr. Naigaumvalla wanted to have specimens of the intellectual produce of the whole world. (Laughter.) He wanted, in fact, to have a sort of intellectual menagerie or Zoological garden, a sort of counterpart to Mr. Phipson's proposed Zoo, along the hill side. (Laughter and applause.) Having formed such a menagerie, one might say here is a Fellow of the Royal Society, or a Fellow of the University of Bonn or of Berlin, or Montreal, or Melbourne, and last in the largest case of all might be exhibited a specimen of the University of John Hopkins. (Laughter.) To be serious, the attempt to lower the qualification as applied to graduates of the Bombay University would be most disastrous in every respect. There was not the least doubt that the future life and success of the University would depend on the character and constitution of the Senate. It lay upon the Senate to see, so far as they could, that its members were men of academical experience and distinction, and men worthy of the position they occupied. If they must have an element of incompetence and unfitness in the Senate, surely they might trust the Government to supply that to them. (Laughter.) From their experience in the past the Senate might trust the Government in the future. (Hear, hear.) The Government had bestowed fellowships, without any thought of the fitness or qualification of the persons who were admitted to the Senate, until at last they had become a distinction—if we must call it a distinction—as cheap and vulgar as some of those alphabetical decorations the C. I. E.s and C. S. I.s, which had been scattered about so profusely, that they had now ceased to be any distinctiona at all. (Hear, hear.) If the Senate were to calculate on the Government acting in the future as they had done in the past, then they must seek as far as they could to counteract the evil, and must for their own part elect the very best men. And who could doubt that those were the best whom the University had solemnly declared to be the best, whose industry and capacity they had tested, and to whom they had awarded their highest distinctions ? It seemed to him that if the high standard of intellectual qualification were introduced for admission into the Senate, it would afford a powerful stimulus to the industry of students. They would all naturally wish to qualify themselves to take part in the government of the University. But the moment they agreed to lower the standard of qualification it would take away much of the stimulus that already existed, because they would deliberately disparage the value of their own University degrees, by declaring that they did not consider them of much value. The speaker concluded by asking them to secure for the University, so far as they could, a Senate with the strength, the wisdom and the experience that were absolutely necessary for the discharge of the high and responsible duties they would have to perform. (Applause.)

Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar said that Mr. Kirkpatrick's speech would have been more appropriate if it had been made at any one of the English Universities, but the case of the Bombay University was quite different. Here people come from England, America, and the Continent, and they met together with members of Indian Universitiess to advance the intellectual interests of this country. Was there in this University any inherent power to add to its growth and expansion without the extraneous efforts that were made by the University and by the authorities who supported it on liberal principles ? He asked whether, if they carried the project as it originally stood into execution, the interests of the University would not suffer. He thought that they would suffer materially. Again, under the section as it stood the Legal and Arts Faculties would simply swamp the Medical and Engineering Faculties. For those reasons he supported Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment.

Dr. A. P. Cama said that as an unbiassed member of the Senate, if the choice lay between the original section and the amendment, he would certainly vote in favour of the amendment, because the former was very harsh and quite unjustifiable. He admitted that Mr. Naigaumwalla's amendment was very wide and diffusive, but there were other amendments which, if carried, would set it right. He hoped that the general spirit of the amendment would meet with the approval of a majority of the members of the Senate. If the amendment was not carried, the two faculties which would suffer the most, so far as the eligibility for nomination of members of the Senate was concerned, would be the Engineering and the Medical Faculties.

Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel felt strongly on one or two points in connection with the original section, and he asked the Senate to bear with him for a few moments, when he pointed out to them what he thought to be wrong and unjust in that section. Section 13 stated that all the medical graduates who did not possess the degree of M. D. or a degree of M.B. were to be debarred from the privilege of standing for nomination for the Senate. Speaking about the M. B. examination, he asked, if it was logical to demand a qualification for admission into this Senate which the University had no power to confer. The bye-laws made no provision for conferring the M. B. degree. Why should they exact a qualification which did not exist and which they could not confer upon their graduates. Then, again, take the M. D. degree. During the last thirty years that this University had been in existence he found that only three gentlemen had taken the M. D. degree, in other words, there was an average of one M. D. degree for every ten years. They could at once see that under the above circumstances there could be only one medical member of the Senate elected every ten years, and he asked if the medical profession would thus be fairly represented in the University if medical graduates were not allowed to take part in their debates. It was all very well to say that a man must be able to place certain ornamental letters after his name, or on his card, or his door-plate, (laughter)—but he asked if it was absolutely necessary that the man should be able to place these letters there to enable him to take an intelligent part in the debates that took place in the Senate, or to give an intelligent vote on different matters which came before that body. He (Dr. Hojel) emphatically said certainly not. If they were to allow the section to stand they would be stultifying themselves to a great extent. It was tantamount to saying that the medical graduates who were only L. M. and S., and who were quite fit to practise upon human lives, were not fit to take part in the debates or give an intelligent vote in the Senate. They might then as well say that the medical graduates might go and kill as many people as they liked but that they were unfit to give an intelligent vote in the Senate. (Laughter.) He could not have for a moment believe that the framers of the section had this in their minds. Was it that they thought that by making such a law they would force these medical and engineering graduates to go in for what they called a much higher degree ? As practical men of the world, he thought, they might have remembered the old adage that " you can bring a horse to water, but you cannot always compel him to drink." It was true that these medical graduates had been offered the M. B. degree on certain terms, but they had refused those terms which had been discussed some time ago at great length. He consciously believed that if any member voted for the section in the Bill as it stood he would be doing a great injustice to a large, intelligent, and deserving body of men. (Applause)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons wished to give a few reasons why he would support the amendment as against the section itself, the choice appearing to be between these two alone. The section, as it stood, was far too narrow and restrictive. It prevented in fact the nomination of any but the graduates of Indian Universities or of the Universities of the United Kingdom. It appeared to him that there were only three reasons given why the section should stand as it was, and he could accept no one of them. It was stated that they wanted to get the best men they could, but that purpose could only be fulfilled if it could be stated there was no degree of higher rank or value than the degrees specified in the section. He thought, however, that it was impossible to say anything of the kind. The second reason advanced by the supporter of the original section was that where the Senate failed to nominate men of intelligence, men who would do them honour as fellows, the Government would do it for them. Reading section 8 side by side with section 13, he doubted whether the Government had, under the Bill as framed, the power to nominate whomsoever they liked ; but assuming that the Government had such power, it appeared to him a most fatal mistake to take away from the Senate the power of nominating men simply because it was presumed that the Government would supply the deficiency. Supposing the Government did not do so, the result would be a regular failure. The Senate could not be sure that the Government would always have nominated those whom the Senate wished to have nominated ; but whom it could not not nominate itself. The third reason which he had heard stated was that the University should concern itself with its own graduates, who had made the best possible use of the advantages which the University afforded. If that was the case he thought they should do without graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom. If they wanted to have graduates of their own University only it must conflict with efficiency, because it would be tantamount to saying that the Senate would not have any competition, and that the graduates of this University were to be shielded from all competition ; in fact, competition was not only to be avoided, but should also be legislated against. If this was necessary then the electoral body could not be considered worthy of their fullest confidence. For himself he felt the greatest confidence in the electorol body, and he considered that they could be trusted to exercise their votes in the manner best calculated to promote the efficiency of the Senate, and that nothing need he feared from external competition. In his opinion the Senate ought not to narrow the qualification for nomination in the way they proposed to do, on the ground of an efficiency which did not exist, an exercise of the power of Government which they might not exercise, and an exclusion which need not be feared. (Applause.)

Dr. Balchunder observed that for the last thirty years their University had been assisted by men from different Continental and American Universities. Now that they were going to rehabilitate their University constitution, were they going to declare to the civilized world that they no longer stood in need of their assistance ? (Hear, hear.) Was that the gratitude they were going to show to the Continental and other Universities ? It would be a fatal mistake on the part of our University if they excluded men of talents belonging to the several sister Universities from assisting them in their deliberations. Speaking about the M. B. degree, which was one of the required qualifications, he said, that it was not in existence as pointed out by Dr. Hojel. The Licentiates of Medicine were excluded from the section as it stood. Even if an M. B. degree was instituted, the course required for it would probably be the same as required for the Licentiates. He did not, therefore, see any reason why Licentiates should be excluded from the Bill. For these reasons he would vote in favour of Mr. Naigaumvallas's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine said the hour was getting late, and he did not mean to worry the Senate by defining when they were thinking of dining. (Laughter.) But as a member of the Syndicate, he thought, he ought to speak upon some of the points referred to by some of the speakers, especially where explanation had been virtually asked for and ought to be given. There had been in the speeches of some of the members a charge made that section 13 would take away rights already existing. Mr. Justice Parsons asked " Why should we take those rights away ? " He should like to say, in reply, that this Bill was brought forward by the present Syndicate and the last Vice-Chancellor simply with the view of giving the right of voting and not to take anything away. It was of course very easy to say in a debate, " You are not going far enough, you are trampling upon the liberties of the people ; you are taking away their franchise." But that was not the right way of stating the case, and hardly a fair treatment of the responsible executive of the Univeasity. We are something like the Ministers in a Liberal Administration who are attacked by the Radicals for not going far enough while at the same time we have to gain the confidence of less liberal men by not going too far. They must remember that there were a lot of gentlemen who did not want to go so far as to grant even the measure of instalment conferred by the Bill, such as giving the Senate the right of voting. So far Mr. Jardine said they had an immense improvement and immense advance over all former times. (Hear, hear.) This fact must be distinctly known and emphasized when they came to define as to who the electoral body should be. They must not forget that the fellows to be elected were only to be half the number of those who were to be nominated. (Hear, hear.) The gentleman who sat down last had spoken as if conferring a franchise on certain people were an intimation to the learned gentlemen on the Continent, and especially those belonging to the Medical Faculty, that the University wanted them no more. He (Mr. Jardine) did not know how the argument could be logically sustained. By conferring a franchise on certain people they took away nothing from any man. The Government can appoint anybody they like at present. As regards half the Senate the right to be appointed by Government would still remain, and he thought that in any national institution it was quite reasonable that the appointment of foreigners should be left to the Government, while the University, as far as it could, should elect its own graduates and those of the parent Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It was with no intention to scorn any man of any country that the framers of the Bill had drawn the line, and as Government had half the patronage and could appoint these gentlemen without exposing them to the trouble of being elected, the objection to the section must fall to the ground. It was proposed that professors should be allowed to come forward to be elected. He had, however, some doubt as to whether that would be quite the right thing. Many of the graduates that were to elect them being their former pupils, he did not know whether it would not be better to leave their nomination to Government. (Hear, hear.) Supposing that there were twenty fellows to be appointed in a particular year, the Senate would select ten graduates probably those of the highest distinction, and who were best known, leaving the remainder to be appointed by Government. He asked, was it not more reasonable that the University should have the chance of electing ten of its own men, leaving it to the Government to appoint members of foreign Universities, the Royal Society and professors without degrees ? A fellowship of the University was evidently looked upon as an office giving an academical status of considerable importance, and the consideration in which the office was held was shown by the number of persons who every year brought influence to bear on the Government to appoint them members of the Senate. If learned professors and distinguished men of other Universities were deserving they would be naturally appointed by Government, and as for those other persons, who had never been at any University nor been employed as examiners, who had never taken any part in the councils of the University, and made no pretensions to learning, and who in no other country would ever aspire to be members of the Senate of any University, they would hide their diminished heads, and the Senate would never have to hear speeches of the kind they had heard that evening about the incapacity of Government to appoint members of that body. Many of them liberal in politics would like to see self-government extended, but he thought that it must be known to a great many of them that outside the Senate of the University there were not a few persons of intelligence and position who had no particular wish of that kind, who even looked with suspicion on the rising intellectual class and who, as many of them must have heard, spoke of B.A.'s with a considerable want of respect, if not with contempt. Again, this Bill, whatever it was, has to go before the governing authorities in Bombay and the Governor-General in Council. It had to be treated by the executive council in Bombay, and then it would go before the executive council of the Viceroy before it was introduced to the Legislature to be finally passed. Now, did any member of the Senate think that if they were to let in all sorts of persons to the new kind of constituency, the like of which had never existed in India, either the local Government or the Government of India would allow such an amendment to be passed ? (Hear, hear.) As to the Government of Bombay was it not the Governor, the Chancellor of this University, who in a speech in Sind observed that many a learned man could not shoe a horse ? As for the Government of India, we had lately an example before us when a Bill to create an University at Allahabad was passed, the Government had hedged it in by every kind of precaution as if they considered it a dangerous experiment to establish the University unless they had round about it a lot of officials watching it, protecting it, and, perhaps, curtailing it. (Laughter.) It was argued that they must have in it the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces as the persons necessary to make the institution prosperous and to keep the graduates and under-graduates in the way they wanted them to go. So little regard was paid to the ordinary notions : it seemed to be thought that the philosophies of Aristotle and Plato, the discoveries of Watt and Jenner would decay and die without official aid and fostering of men in Universities.No mention was made of the Great Church of Rome, the founder of half the Universities in Christendom, no mention was made of the Presbyterian Scotland, which since the time the Reformation had set an example of enlightenment and education to the world both of which had so much to do with the elevation of the people of India, but the Anglican Bishop was all essential. Now did the Senate think there was a chance of a Bill to be passed which said that every graduate should be entitled to be made a fellow. The Syndicate, who had the responsibility of presenting the Bill before the Senate, had to think of all these things, and he could say without hesitation that the Senate had better pass the Bill as it stood with such safeguards as were provided in it, relying on the intention of its authors to make it as liberal a measure as the Government would approve. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the particular difficulty under which the Engineering and the Medical Faculties lay, Mr. Jardine said that the objection was in a great measure answered by the introduction of a clause that for five years to come the qualification would be on a somewhat larger basis. He concluded by saying that if the Senate wished to see the Bill safely piloted through, they would throw out the amendment. Under the original section native graduates of real and distinguished merit would be able to get into the Senate ; those of them who did not possess much influence, but had only to rely upon their learning, who were too proud to write letters asking Government to nominate them, or were too modest to puff themselves, would have a better chance of getting in under the new Bill. (Applause.)

Professor R. G. Oxenham observed that it would be well if a self-denying ordinance were passed limiting the addresses of the speakers to not more than five minutes, otherwise it would be a long time before they could go through their business. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He was prepared to accept Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment as expressing rather in a larger sense the amendment which stood in his own name. He thought it would be unfair and prejudicial to the interests of the minor faculties, namely, the Medical and the Engineering Faculties, if the Bill was allowed to pass as it stood. He was entirely with Professor Forrest, Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr Kirkpatrick in their desire that none but the most eminently qualified should be elected members of the University. But he failed to see that if the Bill was passed as the supporters of the amendment wished it to pass, there was any danger of that object being frustrated. Mr. Kirkpatrick's arguments, if carried to their logical conclusion, would make only those who obtained the M. A. degree as practically the men best qualified for election. But the Senate had a larger and a wider field in the electorate of this University, and if graduates of five years' standing were made eligible, he believed, that none but the best men among them would be elected, and it was with the view not to limit the power of the Senate that he wished to support the amendment. He thought it was rather irrelevant to argue in the present case as to how Government would or would not use their patronage in the future.

The Rev. Mr. Squires said he was sure the amendment had been introduced, not with the idea of depreciating this University, but only to show a liberal spirit of fellowship with men of learning and culture in every part of the world. (Hear, hear.) But to his mind, the amendment was open to grievous objection. It stated that no person could be nominated who was not a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c., but he should like to know what they had to do with the Royal Society of London. (Hear, hear.) If they need must include some such society in the amendment, he thought a far more appropriate society would be the Royal Asiatic Society. (Hear, hear.) The mover of the amendment had in a touching manner recited a number of names of *savants*, who, he said, would, under the original section, be excluded from the Senate. He (Mr. Squires) did not believe that they would have any such intellectual constellation bursting upon the city at any particular time ; such men would not all come here together, but would come one by one, and one by one they would be absorbed in this University. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that these exceptional cases should be provided for, and that could be done by conferring upon them an honorary degree which would make them eligible for election. The University, he thought, ought to have the power of conferring the honorary degree of M. A. or M. D. on deserving men, so as to make them eligible for election.

Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Mody spoke in support of the original section. He appealed to the patriotism of the native members of the Senate, in asking them not to pass Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, because it would exclude native graduates from this learned body. (Cries of " No, no" and " question".) If they allowed learned members of European Universities to stand in competition with their own graduates, would not the former stand a better chance of being elected ? (Cries of " No, no.")

The Rev. Father Hamilton said that those persons were most competent to understand matters which came before the Senate who were most interested in questions of higher education ; and he did not think anybody would deny that they were those who gave their lives to higher education. (Hear, hear.) These men were naturally interested in the progress of their pupils, and the interest of their pupils was their own interest, for that reason he should not at all have been surprised if he had seen on the very first page of the project of reform a section laying it down that all the professors of colleges sanctioned by the University should be *ex-officio* fellows of the University. There were Universities in which an enactment of that kind did exist. There was an University in Germany where the whole governing body of the University consisted of professors, and those who elected them were also professors. In the present case the professors were not indeed absolutely excluded, but the door by which they were to enter was narrow, and they were told that they could not be elected for the fellowship, but must go to Government for nomination. (Hear, hear.) That was something very much like saying, " We don't want them, let Government elect them if they like." (A member :" No no.") The professors seemed to be partially excluded from the Senate on the ground that the only guarantee of their fitness was a degree. But, he asked, had not the University already admitted their fitness by recognising the colleges to which they belonged ? If they looked back to the past they would see that the work done in recognised colleges by professors who had no degrees had not at all been less efficient than the work done in colleges where the professors were for the most part men who had taken degrees. He would support the amendment, though he did not think it went far enough. He thought it might have included a provision that professors of recognised colleges should be *ex-officio* member of the Senate. (Applause.)

On a show of hands, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

Some verbal alterations in section 13 were then proposed by Mr. Naigaumvalla as a necessary corollary of his amendment, which was carried, and they were adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons moved an adjournment.

Mr. James Jardine, in seconding the resolution observed, that if the Senate wished to get through the business which lay before them within a reasonable space of time, members must consider whether they could not condense their remarks. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Senate adjourned till the following day. (Tuesday.)

WOMEN are known to possess great artistic talent, but a lady well-known in society has now taken a practical step in advance, and has become a lithographer. We refer to the wife of Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. She has always had great skill in light and shade as a painter, and now she has acquired almost perfect technique as an artist upon stone.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

A PETITION for the winding up by the Court of the Bombay Saw Mills Company was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Mahomedali Jafferjee and others, creditors for Rs. 1,900 ; and the learned counsel also appeared for himself as a shareholder, in support of the petition. Mr. Inverarity appeared for himself and other shareholders in support of the petition. On the other hand, the petition was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Latham, who, under the instructions of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the voluntary liquidators ; by Mr. Jardine, who, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the trustees of the debenture-holders, for six debenture-holders for Rs. 82,500 ; for Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, creditors of and late secretaries and treasurers to the company ; and for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, secured creditors for Rs. 96,500. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared against the petition on behalf of Nowrowjee Cursetjee and Company, and Jamsetjee Hormusjee, unsecured creditors for Rs. 1,48,000. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for shareholders representing Rs. 1,73,000, and creditors to the extent of Rs. 4,000 against the petition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read the petition of Mahomedali Jafferjee, the petitioning creditor, who stated that the company was registered in 1863. In the year 1882 Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company became the secretaries and treasurers, and continued to hold the office up till May, 1888, when the company entered into voluntary liquidation. The shares of the company were formerly very valuable, and large dividends were paid to the shareholders. For the last six years, however, the business of the company had steadily declined. Since 1883, no dividends whatever had been paid by the company, and heavy losses had been incurred. At a meeting held on the 7th May last, it was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily, and Messrs J. M. Ryrie and A. Leith were appointed liquidators. Mr. Ryrie was at that time in the employment of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, and had since become a partner therein. The firm held only three shares ; and claimed to be a creditor for about Rs. 1,80,000. The property of the company consisted of a large quantity of leasehold land, besides machinery, timber, tools, buildings, &c., besides a valuable good-will. Subsequently to the passing of the resolution for winding up, the liquidators called for tenders for the purchase of the property, and Jamsetjee Hormusjee had sent in a tender for three lakhs of rupees for the whole of the property, including the good-will of the company, which the liquidators had accepted, subject to the sanction of the Court. The advertisement calling for tenders included, in addition to the lands, buildings, &c., the good-will of the business of the company, although the order made in chambers contained no mention of the good-will. The petitioner said that the sum of three lakhs of rupees was a wholly inadequate price for the property of the company, and if the sale was permitted, the creditors would get a very small proportion of the sums due to them, while the shareholders would get nothing at all. The debts, as stated in the affidavit of the liquidators, amounted to Rs. 5,18,978 and the assets to Rs. 4,27,631. The petitioner was apprehensive that the present liquidators would not take the necessary steps to effect an advantageous sale of the property, inasmuch as they were personally interested in the sale to Jamsetjee Hormusjee. It appeared that the tender, although in the name of Jamsetjee Hormusjee, was really a joint tender by the liquidators and Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and that the intention was that the firm of Ewart Latham and Co., in which Mr. Ryrie is a partner, Mr. Leith, and Jamsetjee Hormusjee should purchase the property in partnership. As purchasers, the liquidators were naturally desirous of obtaining the property for as low a price as possible, and their interest as such purchasers was in direct conflict with their duty as liquidators. The advertisements issued by the liquidators did not comply with order of the court, in as much as they omitted to state the name of Jamsetjee Hormusjee as a proposed purchaser. They ought also to have stated the names of the liquidators as proposed purchasers, they being as much interested in the purchase as Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and it being important that the shareholders and creditors should be informed of the real nature of the transaction. In 1887, the company incurred a loss of over one lakh of rupees in the working of its business. The business was still being carried on, and there was no reason to expect that, under its present management, the company would not continue to work at a heavy loss ; and the result would be that neither the petitioner nor any of the other creditors would be able to recover any part of the moneys due to them.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would make no accusation against anybody ; but he and his client did not feel confident that their interests would be fully and fairly looked after to their satisfaction. Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. were really the liquidators, under whose management the company had gone to wreck within the last few years, and was obliged to go into liquidation. Ewart Latham and Co. were not therefore the proper persons to carry on the liquidation. They claimed to be large creditors, and there must be serious questions turning up for disposal. Mr. Leith was an engine-driver, and having no experience in matters of liquidation he ought to be removed. The liquidator ought to hold an even hand when he came to discuss the various claims against the company. His interests in this instance would conflict with his duty, and it would be improper that Mr. Ryrie should continue as liquidator. If he was removed, they would consent to a voluntary liquidation, or else they would ask for a winding-up by the court. The important fact, as they had discovered, was that the liquidators themselves were desirous of purchasing the property. They gave glowing accounts that the property was worth six lakhs of rupees, and they led to the inference that under their management the value had increased. Now when they wanted to purchase the property, they depreciated it and said it was not worth more than three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Inverarity, for himself and sixty-four shareholders, said it was quite certain that the shareholders would get nothing unless the utmost efforts were made to realise the assets. The learned counsel believed that in 1884 the company paid a dividend of 10 per cent., and the shareholders could not understand how the present state of affairs had been brought about. That state of affairs required investigation, and the learned counsel would say, without meaning in any way to impeach the honesty of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., that they were not the persons to conduct a thoroughly fair enquiry. The shareholders had a right to make enquiries into the affairs of the company, and the liquidators werebound to answer all questions themselves without incurring the cost of answering them through their solicitors. Mr. Turner, being a professional gentleman, would save such costs if he was appointed. He would accept one per cent. if he was appointed, and his commission would amount to about Rs. 1,500. The learned counsel did not care whether the company was wound up voluntarily or by the court, or underthe court's supervision; but he said that there would be great advantage in having Mr. Turner, with his legal knowledge, as an additional liquidator, although he (Mr. Inverarity) said he did not know whether Mr. Turner would act with the other liquidators. The shareholders would at any rate have confidence in Mr. Turner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had addressed the court on behalf of his client ; but now he wished to add a few remarks in his capacity as a shareholder, remarks which he did not feel justified to make as counsel.

Mr. Latham objected to Mr. Kirkpatrick being allowed to address the Court twice. It had been ruled in the Allahabad case to the contrary.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, referring to the case, said the ruling was that counsel, if he wished to address the Court in his private capacity, should remove his robes and speak not from the counsel's table, but the usual place where litigants were allowed to appear. Mr. Kirkpatrick removed his robes, and then contended that he was entitled to speak in his private capacity.

His lordship ruled in favour of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked his lordship to make a compulsory order and to appoint Mr. Turner liquidator by himself, as it could be quite impossible for Mr. Turner to be untrammelled if he acted in association with the other liquidators. Neither Mr. Ryrie nor Mr. Leith was anxious to continue in office ; and it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Turner acted by himself. The learned counsel knew nothing of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., except in connection with this company ; and what he knew, he said, did not give him any confidence in them. He was led by glowing accounts into becoming a shareholder in 1882, and since then he had received only one dividend. Now these gentlemen, who were the secretaries and treasurers, were anxious to purchase the concern which they could not make remunerative to the shareholders.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, speaking on the other side, submitted that the petition should be dismissed. When Mr. Kirkpatrick divested himself of his gown, he seemed to have lost all his legal intelligence, and he appeared before the Court only as a British shareholder. But as a shareholder he was reponsible for the appointment of the liquidators notwithstanding his repudiation to the contrary, and now he came forward to abuse the very men he had appointed liquidators. The petition, the learned counsel said, was a sham, petition, and was only brought up to obtain a change of liquidators. But the petitioner had been unable to find another creditor out of a large body to support the petition. Leaving the secured creditors out of the question, the petitioner was unable to get an unsecured creditor to support him. It was the very first point to be considered in a compulsory winding up, not whether an individual creditor required the winding-up, but whether the majority were in favour of it. Sections 91 and 149 covered every case whether there was a compulsory winding-up or a winding-up under supervision. To the liquidators it mattered very little whether there was a compulsory winding-up or not, but to the creditors or shareholders it mattered very largely. The liquidators were quite willing to bring all questions between Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. and the shareholders before the Court, and submit to any order made. Nobody had a greater respect for Mr. Turner's business capabilities than he (the learned counsel), but he thought that if he were appointed, it would cast a sort of slight on the gentlemen who were the original liquidators, and there would be a liability of friction. This petition, it was urged, should be dismissed with costs as utterly foolish and calculated to wreck the whole concern.

Mr. Starling called the attention of the Court to the character of the petition, and submitted that it was simply an attempt to get the petitioner's debt paid in full and to get his attorney's costs paid also, and thus prevent other creditors and shareholders from getting as much as they should otherwise get. Liquidation through the Court was a most expensive process, and if it was allowed the only result would be that the assets of the company would be diminished. On these grounds the learned counsel asked that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Jardine said the application was only supported by one creditor to the amount of Rs. 1,300, and that fact alone was enough to condemn it. But not only did the other creditors to the extent of five-and-a-half lakhs of rupees not support the application, but they came into Court and opposed the application, because they said that a compulsory winding-up would not be to the interest of any one connected with the company. The only difficulty the petitioner had was the difficulty of proving his claim, and the learned counsel submitted that his action was not a *bona fide* one. Under shelter of this petition, shareholders like Mr. Kirkpatrick had come forward to make attacks upon the agents of the company. These attacks were brought on without notice and unsupported by any affidavits. The proper place to make them would have been at a shareholders' meetings. They were made by innuendo and insinuation, and were entirely unjustifiable. Matters were mentioned which were not before the Court, and which were improperly brought forward to prejudice the mind of the Court, to annoy Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and to prejudice the public mind. As far as Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. were concerned, they would not make the slightest objection to any order made by the court, but on behalf of the creditors the learned counsel said that, if a compulsory winding-up were ordered, it would be putting the company to unnecessary expense.

Mr. Russell opposed the petition on similar grounds to those already urged.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in his reply, said not a single argument of the other counsel altered the position of his client. His statements were based upon the affidavits filed in the case. They had made out a case for a winding-up by the Court.

His lordship, in disposing of the petition, said that the Court had always favoured a voluntary winding-up of the affairs of a company instead of a resort to the expensive machinery of the Court. In this case, a single creditor presented a petition for a compulsory winding-up to secure the payment of his debt. His claim was only for Rs. 1,900, while creditors, whose claims amounted to over five lakhs, were represented on the other side. The petitioning creditor had an offer made to him for the payment of his debt and such costs as the Court would allow, but this he refused. His lordship thought that, under the circumstances of the case, the petitioning creditor's rights would not be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up. The question of the investigation of the company's affairs should have been brought before a meeting of the shareholders. His lordship accordingly dismissed the petition with costs.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuse, into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

Great are the wonders of the telephone, remarks a contemporary, and it adds, that a physician reports to *Galliard's Medical Journal* that he was saved a two mile ride through a driving storm the other night by having the patient, a child, brought to the instrument and held there until it coughed. He diagnosed false croup, prescribed for the patient, and turned in for an undisturbed sleep during the remainder of the night. He found the patient in the morning doing nicely—under the care of another doctor.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association was held on Monday evening in the offices in Apollo-Street. Mr. Bedford was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman remarked that the Council came before them to give an account of their stewardship during the past year. He explained that owing to circumstances, over which they had no control, the report and accounts were submitted rather later than usual, but he was glad to say the outlook was now so satisfactory that it was not likely there would be any such delay again.

The following are extracts from the annual report which was taken as read:—

The Council beg to present to the members of the association the report for the year 1887, the fifth year of the existence of the association. During the year under review the number of new members enrolled is 200, raising the number on the register to 1,228, and the Council are glad to announce, that the Lord Bishop of Bombay has shown his interest in the community by becoming an honorary member, and presenting the association with a donation of Rs. 100. The Rev Mr. Kirk has also joined as honorary member, and has added a similar amount to the funds of the association. During the year 23 members resigned, and the records of the Death Benefit Fund tell the sad tale that death was very busy and has reduced the numbers on the roll by 19—making a total loss of 42 members, thus reducing the number on the 31st December 1887 to 1,186 members. Two general meetings of the members were held; the annual general meeting on the 7th April, 1887, and a special general meeting for the purpose of determining which of the members should become patrons of the educational stipends.

The Council held twelve ordinary meetings, with six adjourned meetings and nine special meetings, the Standing Committee having held eighteen meetings.

Attention having been called to the want of reserved third class accommodation for poor Europeans and Eurasians on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana Malwa Railways, a letter was addressed to the General Traffic Manager, requesting the concession might be granted. The effect of this letter was that though special carriages or compartments were not provided, special seats were reserved, and the thanks of the association are, therefore, due to the Railway authorities, for acceding even to this limited extent to the request of the Council, and the hope may safely be entertained that the Railway authorities, in consideration of the very great difference in the habits and cleanliness of the poorer class of Europeans and natives, will at no distant date extend the concession further. A scheme for the establishment of a technical school was placed before the Council by Mr. Geyer, but was not discussed nor was any action taken to give practical effect to the proposals contained in the scheme, the main features of which are to impart to children of members only a rudimentary knowledge of Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Surveying, Printing, Tailoring, and Cutting.

The association, through its representavies, Messrs. F. C. Brewin and S. Smith, tendered evidence on the 24th January 1887 before the Public Service Commission. As the report of the evidence appeared in last year's report, there is no need to say anything further on the point, though it is gratifying to find that the Commission recommend that the upper grades of the Public Service should not be closed to the subordinate grades, and that recruitment for the higher grades should be by admission from the lower, as well as by competitive examinations for outsiders. If these recommendations are accepted by Government, there is every reason to hope that Anglo-Indians and Eurasians will force their way into the higher ranks of the service. The thanks of the Council were tendered to both Messrs. Brewin and Smith for their labours in connection with this matter. A building scheme, projected by Mr. Bredford, received considerable attention, and the details were carefully worked out so as to ensure perfect success if it was launched. The cause of the failure to float the scheme may be looked for in the fact that the terms of membership were rendered too difficult by the alterations made by the Council. A proposal was made by the trustees of the Death Benefit Fund that one-tenth of the subscriptions to the association be made over to the fund in order to increase its stability. The proposal was considered, and it was resolved that the Council would not be justified in applying the subscriptions to this purpose, because (1) many of the members of the association were not subscribers to the Death Benefit Fund, (2) the addition of this amount to the funds of that society would not add to its stability, which depended more upon the promptness with which calls for each death were met, and upon the fact that the admissions to the fund kept pace with the vacancies caused by death; (3) that therefore the grant of this contribution would only have the effect of reducing the amount of the call on each death; and (4) that there were practical difficulties in ascertaining what would be one-tenth of the subscriptions paid by members of the association, who also were members of the fund. Attention having been called, in the columns of the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, to the fact that the Government grants for the technical education of Europeans and Eurasians were allowed to lapse every year by the Educational Department, the Director of Public Instruction was addressed on the subject. Several letters passed between the Director and the Secretary, in which the Director very courteously placed at the disposal of the Association all the information his Department could afford. This information supplies ample material for the association to work upon, and it is hoped that a strong Sub-Committee will be appointed to draw up proposals which may lead to the utilization of these grants more fully in the future. The reasons given for the grants having lapsed in the past are—(1) that the Educational Department has so many pressing claims, with scanty grants to meet them, that the Department did not find it possible to press expenditure on any one scheme, but applied the savings from unused grants to schemes which were being vigorously worked; and (2) that the Department finds it difficult to supervise the technical instruction given to young men and boys in workshops, the proprietors of which are jealous of interference. These are the reasons given by the Department, but a third may be found in the fact that officers of the Department, in the desire to secure sufficient funds to set the proposed Technical Institute at work, were unwilling to encourage the utilization of the grant, for there can be no doubt that the money available could easily have been spent in training boys at the workshops of the College of Science in Poona, if in no other, as it is an institute which is wholly under the supervision of the Educational Department, and there is no doubt whatever that arragements could have been made with the managers of schools to apprentice boys in the dockyards, mills, factories and shops in such a way as to fulfil the requirements of the department without any interference with the internal management of these institutions.

A proposal was first made to apprentice a few young ladies in some of the leading chemists' shops in Bombay to learn compounding work as a profession in the same way as compositor's work has been taken up by some of them to earn a livelihood. There seemed to be many difficulties in the way, and it was then decided that a letter should be addressed to the Principal of the Grant Medical College to enquire whether girls would be taught practically to compound medicines with a view to fit them to obtain employment in the large chemists' establishments. In reply the Principal furnished the Council with printed rules which shew that casual students may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 30 for each course of lectures during a Session, attend classes learning Practical Pharmacy and Chemistry. To enable one girl at least to attend these lectures, it was arranged that two stipends of Rs. 5 per mensem be appropriated for this purpose, and that applications be invited for the stipend, which is not, however, available this year. It is hoped that the friends of girls, who would wish to adopt this means of obtaining a livelihood, will make use of these classes, and thus open out an additional sphere for the employment of women (who are fitted to excel in this class of work).

A wish having been expressed by certain members of the Association, in the columns of the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, that the system by which the patronage of the stipends was determined by lot should be abolished, and that in its place a system of selection, by which the Council would be able to bestow the stipends upon poor and talented children, should be substituted, a Sub-Committee was appointed late last year to report upon the change. The new rules are exactly the same as the old, the Council, after lengthened consideration, being of opinion that the old rules did not require revision; one important point, however, which was fully secured by the old rules has been lost sight of in the new rules, and it will be necessary to add another rule fixing the limit of time for which school stipends may be held. It is hoped, however, that no further proposals to change the system will be brought forward, unless the proposer has first carefully considered, and can prove, that his proposal if accepted will be practicable, and will satisfy the majority of the members of the association, because the experience of the year under review shows that these attempts at change only result in entire suspension of a most important branch of work, and because after mature deliberation it has been found that though the lottery system has drawbacks, no other system is free from fault or can be worked so as to fully satisfy every one.

The appointment of Mr. J. F. Fernandez as the local representative of the Eurasian community on the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission to take evidence on the technical departments of Government formed the subject of a letter to Government in which the Council protested for various reasons against the nomination of this gentleman to represent the community. But the Goverment did not see fit to alter the nomination. The value of Mr. Fernandez' services on the Commission will best be estimated by results when the final resolutions of Government on this matter are published and put into effect, and whether this attitude of the Council was justified will then be best judged. To Sir Charles Turner, the President of the Sub-Committee, special thanks are due for the close attention he paid to the interests of the domiciled European and Eurasian community.

The difference in the status of the European and Eurasian employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company was strongly urged upon the attention of the Council by a series of leading articles in the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* and by members of the Association, and in response to these expressions of dissatisfaction, a sub-committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Agent of the Company. Letters were sent to the Agent, and in reply the Council has been informed that the Agent has referred the subject to the Board of Directors in England for orders. The Council has also authorized the payment of a sum of Rs. 730 (£50 sterling) to Mr. Sydenham Smith, one of the members of the Association, to enable him personally to represent the matter to the directors, and the Council have good reason to believe that in the near future these invidious distinctions will be abolished, the Agent having expressed an opinion favourable to the views held by the Association. The Council trust that these efforts will meet with the approval of the community generally and of the members of the Association who are railway servants in particular.

The Council, with the view of practically encouraging the employment of female labour, employed two lady clerks in November, 1887. These ladies are now satisfactorily carrying on the work of the office, and will in time become valuable assistants to the Secretary. Before leaving this subject the Council would desire to express to Lady Reay and the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. Grattan Geary, the thanks of the Association for opening out avenues of employment for women by training them as nurses and as compositors.

It will be seen from this report that the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* has been of very great use to the Association by drawing attention to the needs of the community. Through its columns have been represented the grievances of the railway employes, and it has vigorously maintained that the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community have the same right to consideration as any other. The effect of these articles can be traced by the thoughtful observer in many directions. It is no longer the correct *rolse* for a certain class of the press to sneer at the pretentions of the Eurasians. The rules framed by Government for the fair distribution of scholarships in the High Schools may partially owe their origin to the articles in which the *Advocate* called attention to the manner in which hitherto they had been bestowed. The rules for admission to the lower grades of the public service doubtless owe their origin to the memorial sent forward by the headmasters of European Schools, and to the efforts of the *Advocate* to emphasize that protest. The columns of the *Advocate* afford a field to members of the community to learn to become thoughtful writers on public and other questions, and that it has developed some of these writers no one will deny. Regarded from every point, the *Advocate* is certainly a source of strength to the Association, but it is very desirable that its value should be increased, and to do this each member of the Association should consider it his duty to become a subscriber, and induce non-members of the Association to take the paper in, besides contributing articles and letters on subjects which come within their cognizance. If this were done, the money and the matter obtained would render it possible to enlarge the size of the paper, and to make a weekly instead of a fortnightly issue.

Mr. Traill moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he referred to the early days and struggles of the Association, remarking that it had successfully lived through all its difficulties as its foundation had been laid on the solid rock of mutual interest. In 1883 the members numbered, 130, but now the roll showed the respectable figure of 1,200. (Hear, hear.) During the past year there had been an accession of 200 new members, an increase of 20 percent. (Applause.) But the most gratifying feature in this increase was the inclusion, as honorary members, of the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Rev. Mr. Kirk. Let carping critics say what they would as to the benefits and results not being commensurate with the objects and aims of the Association, he would say emphatically that, taking into consideration the short time which it had been in existence a little over four years and looking at the comparative poverty of the members who constituted it, the results achieved did not fall far short of the expectations formed when it was started by its thoughtful founders. (Hear, hear.) The single fact that it had tended to consolidate the bonds of amity and comity between the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, who before looked askance at each other, and that they were now united in one brotherhood with the common object of promoting their mutual welfare and advancement, all this was in itself a distinct social gain. (Applause.) Then see how they had advanced in other directions. No one, a few years back, would have dreamt that during the viceregal progress through the land any section of their community, except the purely official, would have assisted at any of the attendant functions. But now they found that their Sind branch presented an address to Lord Dufferin at Karachi, and had received a gracious reply. They had been invited to tender evidence before the Public Service Commission, and one of their number had been selected to one of its sub-committees. Further they were now a recognized body, and had influential patrons. These were some of the advantages which had accrued to the community. (Applause.) Referring to the progress that had been made in the different societies, and funds, the deposit and loan, the death benefit, &c., Mr. Traill thought the good work done left them nothing to do but congratulate themselves on the advance made. The loan society had helped many a member who would otherwise have had to resort to the exorbitant and inevitable money-lender. The death benefit fund had also done good work and had paid away nearly Rs.20,000 to the nominees of deceased members. Mr. Traill congratulated the council in having made a move in the right direction in taking up the question of the disabilities the section laboured under in the G. I. P. Railway Company, in bettering the accommodation on the other railway and in employing female labour. In this age of congresses and other organizations when certain sections of the native populations by means of combinations endeavoured to establish their claim for a due share of the loaves and fishes at the disposal of a beneficent Government, it imperatively behoved them, who bore so close an affinity to the dominant power not to remain behind in the race of life, but by working together to strive to maintain not only their ground but even a head of their compeers elsewhere. (Applause.)

Mr. Sealy seconded the adoption of the report, and also urged on them all to combine for their own advancement and recognition by Government, as by union alone could they obtain that recognition of their right to have a consultative voice in educational systems of the presidency for the education of their children and their own advancement and independence.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. Closson proposed the adoption of the accounts, and in doing so spoke of the satisfactory financial position of the Association. The receipts had risen to Rs. 7,642, and against that they had an expenditure of Rs. 5,326, leaving a balance of something like Rs. 2,306. The accounts of the branch of the Association showed also very satisfactory balance, and displayed a willingness to help the parent Association which was very gratifying. Mr. Rule seconded the adoption of the accounts which were unanimously passed.

Mr. Bedford referred to the late Mr. Roland, and expressed the sorrow they all felt at hearing of his death. He had been associated with them since the commencement, and had always had the interest of the Association at heart. Mr. Bedford announced that Mrs. Roland had made a grant of Rs. 500 to the Association, which she wished would be used to commemorate his name. The council suggested that they should found a scholarship with the money. (Applause.)

Mr. F. Brewin spoke of the great respect the Roland family had always been held in, and proposed that the meeting express their best thanks and the thanks of the community for the gift. (Applause.) He hoped the example might be followed by other members.

Councillors, having been elected, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The suburbs of Paris having become infested of late with marauders of every description, some of the inhabitants have taken effective means for the defence of their persons and property. Thus a burglar has been found in a dying conditon in the garden of a farmer at Montreuil, just outside Paris. The man had received a full charge of shot in the breast from a fowling-piece which had been ingeniously planted behind a window which he was endeavouring to open. The burglar died that day, and his body has been taken to the morgue.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER AND HIS FIANCEE.

Professor James Darmesteter, who made a long stay in Bombay during the cold weather of 1886-87, having translated into French the poems of Miss Mary Robinson, has fallen in love with the poetess and will shortly marry her. The *Athenæum* has lately reviewed the poems and Professor Darmesteter's translation of them. Of the latter the reviewer says:—

Miss Robinson must be complimented on having succeeded in interesting this learned Orientalist, who, in the words of M. Fleury, "has forgotton for a moment the "Zend-Avesta" and the "Mahabharata" to turn into a musical French prose, worthy of De Musset himself, a selection of her poetry. The book opens with a prefatory essay, which touches gracefully and sympathetically upon the salient qualities of Miss Robinson's poetry, and draws attention to the varied sources of her inspiration. The translations (which are not chronologically arranged, but grouped under different headings, as "Reves," 'Realite,' and so forth) are from poems included in four earlier collections of verse, "A Handful of Honeysuckle," "The Crowned Hippolytus and New Poems," "The New Arcadia," and "An Italian Garden." There are also five others which are reproductions of poems belonging to the volume now published. Of these the English version is given in an appendix.

Where all is excellent it is a matter of indifference which particular specimen of M. Darmesteter's work is chosen as an illustration of his skill in preserving the beauty, and often the very cadence, of the original; but this rendering of the "Orchard at Avignon" seems to be simply perfect in execution:—

Le Verger d' Avignon.

Les collines sont blanches, mais non de neige: elles sont aussi pales qu'en temps d'hiver; car herbe ni gazon ne peuvent jamais grandir sur leurs pentes de craie.

Mais dans le cercle des collines, il est un anneau fleuri tout en rond, un anneau d'amandiers qui remplit le sol pierreux.

Puis belles pour moi que des arbres plus heureux, grandis dans une prairie bien arrosee, ces branches dessechees et rabougries, roses au-dessus des pierres et du sable.

O place ideale, blanche et austere, ou bien peu se soucieront de venir, ou le printemps a perdu la grace ondulante qu'il porte chez nous!

J'aimerais m'asseoir et pendant des heures regarder la blancheur sainte de tes collines, leur guirlande de pales fleurs aurorales, leur paix que remplit le silence.

Tu es un asile de paix secrete, d'une paix comme celle qui, dans une heure de souffrance, remplit un instant le cœur eper du et qui ne revient jamais.

THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

At the Congress of the British Medical Association at Glasgow, Dr. Cheadle, president of the section devoted to the diseases of children, said in his inaugural address that he did not advocate the establishment of children's diseases as a distinct speciality. But, on the other hand, he insisted that a special study of children's diseases was essential to the student. Children formed the majority of their patients, and the fragile and growing bodies of young infants were singularly susceptible of being influenced by treatment for either good or evil. They required a nicety of discrimination, a delicacy of skill in management beyond the common; the death-rate was eight or ten times as great as with adults; and yet to fight against this they were content to send out their students untaught, unpractised, and inexperienced. At the last examination in which he took part 50 candidates passed through his hands. Although many of these passed excellent examinations in the main, he could not honestly affirm that a single one of them possessed satisfactory working knowledge of the diseases of children. Most of them, indeed, knew little or nothing of this part of medicine. It was true that many children's hospitals had been founded and had done good service in developing knowledge of children's diseases, yet much of this advance was found to be illusory. In the first place, in all children's hospitals in the kingdom, with the single exception of the East London Hospital, children under two years of age were not admitted except in very limited numbers. It was this period of the first two years of life which was so fruitful with the diseases destructive of infancy and childhood. With one or two exceptions, the provision at present existing for the instruction of students in this subject was utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Some medical schools had, however, instituted a better state of things, and in this Scotland led the way. At the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen systematic instruction was given both clinically and by courses of lectures. As to the remedy, he would not lay down any detailed scheme; but the points of main importance in any reform should be that examining bodies should require from candidates in the final examinations a competent knowledge of diseases of children, also a course of clinical instruction at either a general or special hospital, that children under two years of age should be admitted freely to hospitals, and that an organized system of instruction should be introduced at each medical school.

THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The approaching declaration of a British protectorate over North Borneo, including, it would appear, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and the native State of Brunei, lends interest to a report on the progress of the first of these territories by Mr. Cook, the treasurer. Its area is 31,106 square miles, or about the size of Scotland and Wales together, and its population 150,000. Although the charter was granted in 1881, the first complete and regular financial year was 1883. The revenue was then dol. 50,738; in 1888 it is estimated at dol. 157,682. In 1883 the expenditure five times the revenue; it has been so largely reduced that the revenue now shows an excess. Imports have risen from dol. 429,000 in 1883 to more than a million dollars in 1887 and exports from dol. 159,000 to 535000. The principal products are beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, cocoanuts, coffee, dammar, fruits, salted fish, guttapercha, hides, india-rubber, ivory, live stock, pepper, rattans, rice and paddy, sago, seed, pearls, shark's fins, tortoise and other shells, tobacco, trepang, cedar, and many varieties of woods. Up to the end of 1887 120,000 acres of land have been sold for agricultural purposes, and during the first quarter of the present year 158,335 acres additional have been applied for, the most part probably for tobacco cultivation. The proceeds of these land sales are not treated as revenue but as capital, a practice which would have saved some of the British colonies from financial disturbance. In 1884 the region granted to the company was increased by Province Dent on the south. Mr. Treacher, the first Governor, had had a long experience of Borneo while administering the colony of Labuan. At Sandakan, Papar, Kimanis, Gaya, Kudat, and Silam, on the coast, stations were opened, and police were recruited from the rough materials at hand—Somalis, Nubians, Sikhs, Dyaks, Malays, and Sulus. Clearences were made, immigrants and provisions began to arrive, and the natives brought in their produce. This was the beginning. The country now enjoys all the advantages of a settled Government: the laws are based on those of India; offices, barracks, hospitals, gaols, wharves, are in every station. Tribal feuds are becoming things of the past; explorers have been sent out in all directions payable, allovial gold fields have been found on the Segama river, coal measures exist in the southern province, but up to the present only the agricultural wealth of the territory is being developed. The revenue is derived from duties on opium, tobacco, spirits, and salt, and export duty on produce and excise, fees, and rents. The soil and climate have been proved to be well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, coffee, pepper, sugar, and other tropical products. North Borneo tobacco is now a successful competitor with that from Sumatra; five companies are planting tobacco now, and by 1889 it is anticipated that this number will be increased to 20. The forests produce the finest known woods, including the famous bilian, and the export of timber to China is increasing. Chinese planters, miners, merchants, shopkeepers, and labourers are free to come and go as they please.

The extraordinary doings of a certain Pastor Thummel now occupy a very large share of attention in the German press. It appears that some days ago Pastor Thummel delivered a lecture in an evangelical church at Solingen on the adoration of the relics which has recently taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle. Towards the conclusion of his sermon or lecture Pastor Thummel roundly accused the Archbishop of Cologne and the canons of Aix-la-Chapelle of blasphemy and the breach of the Third Commandment. At this point the burgomaster of Solingen, who was present in the church, declared the meeting to be at an end, and ordered the congregation to depart. A highly painful scene of great excitement ensued, and the pastor has declared his intention of prosecuting the burgomaster for brawling in a place of worship.

WORK WITH THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Among the many scientific instruments invented of late years, observes a scientific writer, there is none of greater interest and importance than the spectroscope, as, like the telescope and the microscope, it has opened up an extensive and unexplored field of knowledge, and has brought within the range of our investigation subjects which some years ago would have been considered hopelessly beyond our reach. He adds:—

By its aid we can recognise the presence of elements in such small quantities that no other method of research can detect them, and by its aid also we can discover much of the composition, structure, and movements of those light-giving bodies which exist in the inconceivably remote regions of space. In a recent article we pointed out that light was due to certain wave-like vibrations in an elastic ether of unknown constitution, and that these waves were of different lengths giving rise to the various colours which we know. Like all other motions of a similar nature, these small waves follow certain definite laws, and, by taking advantage of these, we may press into our service those "swift winged arrows of light," and cause them to reveal many of the secrets of the universe. In the article referred to, we stated that the rays of light ordinarily moved forward in straight lines; but this is true only so long as they are moving in the same medium and under the same conditions; but the law requires to be modified when the light passes from one medium into another, as, for instance, from air into glass or water, or from one part of the same medium into another part in a different physical condition as to density, &c. When a ray of light passing through air falls perpendicularly upon any surface, such as water or glass, it passes straight through and preserves its original direction; but when it falls on the surface obliquely or at an angle to the perpendicular, it no longer preserves its original direction, but the instant that it enters the water or glass it is bent more or less into a new course, which it maintains until it again emerges into the air, when it resumes its original direction. This property of light is called refraction, as the ray is, as it were, broken across on entering the new medium, and the direction of its path becomes changed. Now, each series of waves of different length which produce the colours of which white light is composed are bent out of their courses to different extents on passing from one medium to another. Thus the red rays are least bent, and the violet rays the most, and the other colours between these extremes.

In refraction, therefore, we have a means of separating the various waves of light; for, being turned out of their paths to different extents, on passing from one medium to another, they are, as it were, spread out like a fan, and we have only to devise means by which we can see them when thus spread out to recognise the various colours into which ordinary white light can be resolved. This Newton did, and made his great discovery of the composite nature of white light; he simply passed it through a glass prism similar to those used in ornamenting gasaliers. A prism is merely a piece of glass formed into a sort of wedge or V shape—solid throughout, however, and not composed of two separate limbs like the letter. The light enters white on the one side of the wedge and comes out on the other spread into a spectrum composed of the various rainbow colours—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. This is the foundation principle of the spectroscope, which essentially consists of one or more of these prisms, that refract the light and spread it out into its constituent parts, which we can then examine. The other parts of this instrument are a narrow tube closed at one end by a plate of metal, having in it a very narrow slit and at the other end a lens. Through this tube a narrow beam of light passes to the prisms. At the other side of the prisms a small telescope is fixed to magnify the spectrum, so that it may be readily observed in all its details. There are thus three parts—first, what may be called the collecting tube, then the prism or prisms, and lastly the telescope. Now, when we examine light from different sources by the spectroscope, we observe certain broad distinctions between the spectra observed, and these distinctions depend on the physical condition of the light-giving body. Thus sunlight gives a spectrum having every colour represented, from the dark red to the extreme violet, and this form, which may be called the complete spectrum, is characteristic of all solid and liquid substances, when intensely heated without being vapourised. When, however, we examine the light from a highly-heated gas or vapour under ordinary conditions, we no longer get a continuous spectrum, but only a few bright lines separated by dark intervals, and each kind of substance gives its own particular lines; and we know that when these lines are seen that the particular substance must be present. Thus sodium, of which common salt is largely composed, gives two bright orange-coloured lines; hydrogen gas gives lines in the red, green, blue, and violet parts of the spectrum, and so on with other elements.

The spectroscope is thus a most delicate means of research, as it will reveal the presence of the least trace of many of the elements; it has been computed, for instance, that the 18-millionth part of a grain of sodium can be detected in this way. We all know what a small quantity of matter a grain is, and yet if we divide this into 18 million parts, the spectroscope can detect one of these. This fact alone shows the exceeding value of this instrument. But this is not all. If we examine the solar spectrum carefully, we shall see that it is crossed almost from end to end by thousands of very fine transverse dark lines, as if the light at these parts had been cut out by delicate black threads, stretched from the top and the bottom of the spectrum, and by comparison we can discover that these black lines occupy exactly the positions of some of the bright lines we get from the spectra of various gases and vapours. The cause of this remarkable phenomenon was for many years unknown, but gradually, through the labours of many eminent men, its significance began to be apparent, and at length a full explanation was given by Kuchhoff and Bunsen. If we put a little common salt in the flame of a spirit lamp, the flame becomes yellowish in colour, and on examination with the spectroscope we get the spectrum of two orange lines, characteristic of sodium vapour. If now we place behind the spirit lamp some intense light such as the electric or limelight, so that its rays pass through the flame of the spirit lamp coloured by sodium, the spectrum is entirely changed. Instead of the two bright orange lines, we get all the colours, from red to violet and at the place formerly occupied by the bright orange lines two dark or black lines. In fact, the spectrum is reversed; in place of two bright lines and the rest of the spectrum dark, we have two dark lines and the rest of the spectrum bright; the sodium flame has cut out of the continuous spectrum of the electric light two portions exactly corresponding to the light it itself gave out when alone. To understand this action, let us consider a very common occurrence which every one must have noticed. Sometimes when we cough or shout somewhat loudly, the glass globes in a room are heard to emit a sound as if they had been somewhat sharply struck, or, if there be a piano in the room, some of the wires will be heard to give out the note to which they are set. We explain this by saying that the glass globes or pianoforte wires have taken up the vibrations which they naturally give out when struck; that, in fact, they are set in motion by the sound wave we have emitted. The important point to notice is that they take up exactly the note which they naturally give out when struck. Now, if we suppose a great number of wires or glass globes to surround us, each taking up part of the energy of the sound we emit, the energy may be so weakened by being divided amongst so many that it cannot set up vibrations of sufficient intensity to cause a sensible sound, and thus neither the original sound nor these responses to it can be heard at all, and silence may be produced; the wires or glass globes have thus absorbed the sound waves altogether, and we hear nothing.

Now, applying these principles to the case of the sodium flame, the explanation of the dark lines becomes at once evident; the particles of sodium are, so to speak, tuned to the particular vibrations represented by the orange light which they emit, and when these vibrations reach them from an outside source at a higher temperature than themselves they take up and absorb them, just as the globes or wires take up and absorb the sound waves; and we have darkness resulting in the one case and silence in the other. When, therefore, we see these dark lines, we know they are due to some substances in a state of vapour existing between us and the source of the continuous spectrum; and as these dark lines are in exactly the same place in which we find the bright lines, due to certain elements, we can find out what these substances consist of. This greatly enlarges our knowledge, as it enables us to discover a great deal about the composition and structure of such distant light-giving bodies as the sun, stars, &c. Thus we know that in these bodies many of the elements—such as sodium, iron, hydrogen, &c.—which we know on the earth exist in these also in a state of intensely heated gas or vapour. Much more might be written on the wondrous revelations of the spectroscope, and we scarcely know which most impresses us—whether the beauty and simplicy of the laws of Nature, or the ingenuity and genius of man, which, with a few bits of glass of different shapes, wring out the innermost secrets of the universe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. steamer Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. R. P. Alexander, arrived in port yesterday, from Calcutta and the Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and the Rev. Father Raphael C. Vas, as a cabin passenger.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Po, Captain S. Anfosso, arrived in Bombay this morning:—From Genoa—Mr. O. Stademann, Mr. A. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Crooker, Mr. A. Juncherstorff, Mr. P. Fournier, Mr. L. Shipley, Colonel W. C. Hood. Mr. and Mrs. Buckmann, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. E. Merlo, and 9 deck.

The British India steamer Satara, 1,391 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, with mails and a general cargo from the Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday. She had the following passengers on board:—Messrs. J. H. Lauder, J. C. Stewart-Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and four children, two native gentlemen, and sixty-two deck, including eight men of infantry regiments.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde	2236	W. D. Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Astrea	2090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Venetia	1609	F. Cole	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Thibet	1671	W. Atkinson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Khandalla (s)	Alexanderson	Calcutta, Aug. 5.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Karachi and the P Gulf.
	Po (s)	Anfossi	Genoa, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	King Arthur (s)	Raffle	Persian Gulf.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Wardha	Stevenson	Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, the Persian Gulf ports.
„ Clyde, for London, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 26.

Ezechiel, Lieut, Bombay, Comst Dept, off leave, from England.

August 27.

Henderson, Surgeon, Madras, I M D, on leave, from Hoshangabad.

August 28.

Gerard, Colonel, C I Horse, on leave, from Allahabad
Hood, Lieut-Col, Queen's Royal W Surrey Regt, on exchange, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 27.

Ezechiel, Lieut, Bombay, Comst Dept, off leave, to Poona.
Hamilton, Captain, R A, on leave, to Murree.

August 28.

Parlby, Major, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lovett, Lieut, Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.
Carey, Lieut-Col, R A, on leave, to England.
Henderson, Surgeon, Madras, on leave, to England.
Gerard, Col. C I Horse, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

2. Parade at 6-30, sharp on Thursday morning at the Riding School for march out. Swords, bandoliers, military bridles, head ropes and uniform. No carbines or buckets.

3. Drill with swords for all members at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 31st instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of Wind.*	W. WSW. W. SW. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total for during month	11·18
„ „ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th inst.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—[illegible]
FUNDS EXCEED—[illegible]

The above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and the accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconveniences and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED
Funds in Hand £1,407,678
Subscribed Capital 1,620,315
[illegible]

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

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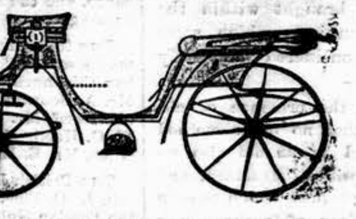
COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
" Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17	" Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
" Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18	" Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
" Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28	" Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
" Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29	" Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
" Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30	" Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40
Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London,

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS.

☞ FULL PARTICULARS. ☜

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and LOW SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

UNPROFESSIONAL USE OF QUININE.

Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS

Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

i.e. the remedial action of Quinine on the blood and the cleansing of the stomach, is thereby secured.

These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

DOSES.

As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
As an Aperient	One, two, or three Pills occasionally at bed-time.
At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills)	Half the Adult dose.

Prepared only by GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. To be obtained from the following Firms in India. Other Agents wanted.

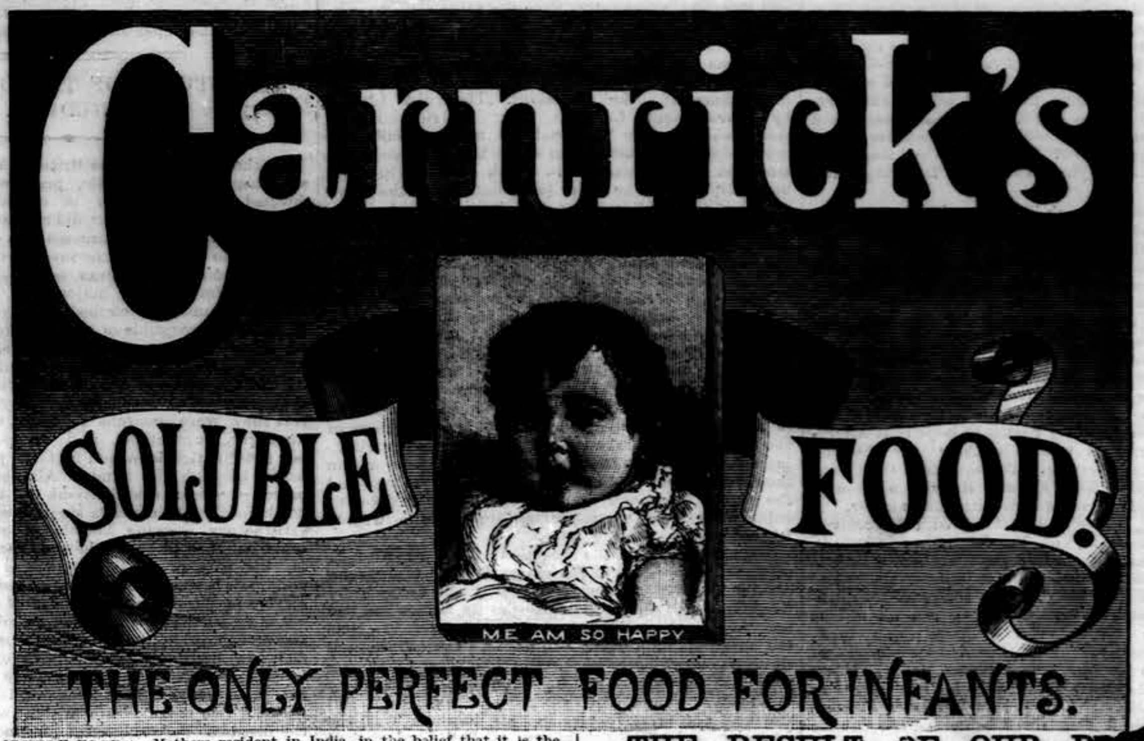
CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co.; Bathgate & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; MADRAS: West & Co.; Barrie & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Store Co. RANGOON: Medical Hall.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."



A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR [illegible]ROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and [illegible] muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "[illegible] CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of hu[illegible]an milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on [illegible] its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nouris[illegible] the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIENS
COD LIVER DRAGEES [illegible]

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phᵐ.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street

[illegible] WRITE TO-DAY.

GRATIS AND POST FREE

EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overwork, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," just issued by MR. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.

Sent under cover, post free. Note the address lest you forget it, and write at once to the

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited, 52, OXFORD STREET, London, W.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion St[illegible]ings, Mosquite bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dy[illegible]menorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and [illegible] as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cr[illegible]acked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in [illegible] my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and [illegible] detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, whe[illegible] well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest [illegible] objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of All[illegible]n,
23rd Jun[illegible], 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Healh* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its p[illegible]ses; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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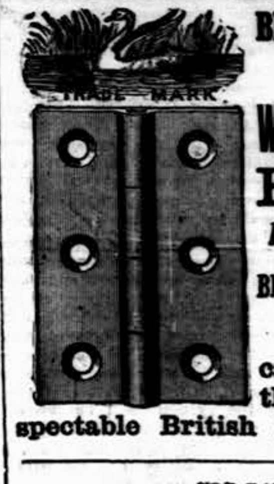

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